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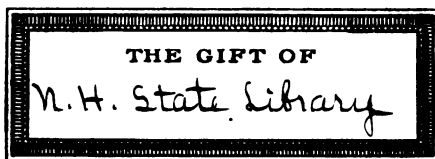
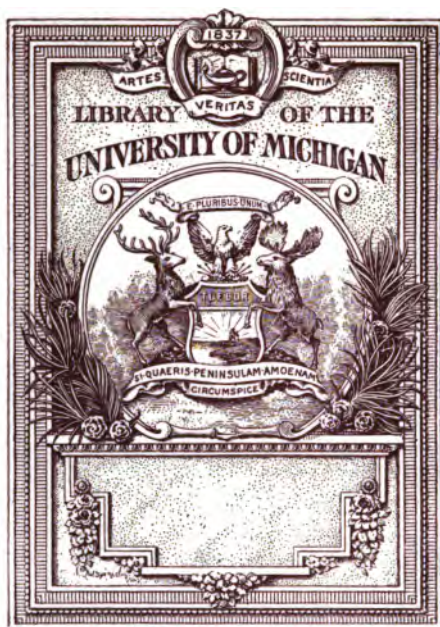
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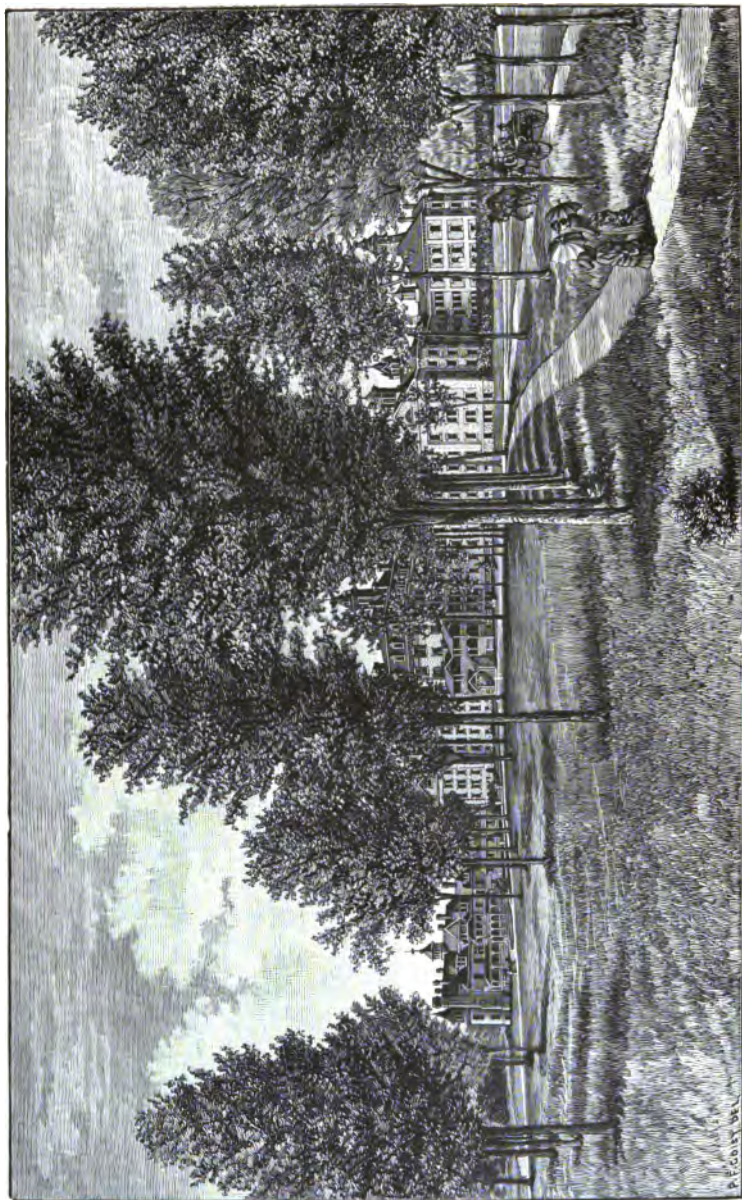
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NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,  
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

NOVEMBER, 1902

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VOLUME III. . . . . PART I.

**MANCHESTER, N. H.:**  
**PRINTED BY THE JOHN B. CLARKE COMPANY,**  
**1902.**

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BANCROFT BUILDING—FROM THE SOUTH.



## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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### BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHESTER B. JORDAN.

HON. JAMES B. TENNANT,

HON. LORING B. BODWELL,

HON. CHARLES H. HERSEY,

HON. EDMUND E. TRUESDELL,

HON. ROBERT N. CHAMBERLIN,

} *Councilors.*

HON. BERTRAM ELLIS, *President of the Senate.*

HON. CYRUS H. LITTLE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

---

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN A. SPALDING, *President*, Nashua.

JOSEPH B. WALKER, *Secretary*, Concord.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

C. H. BOYNTON, M. D., Lisbon.

W. F. THAYER, Concord.

GEORGE B. CHANDLER, Manchester.

MORRIS CHRISTIE, M. D., Antrim.

JAMES A. EDGERLY, Somersworth.

GEORGE W. PIERCE, M. D., Winchester.

HENRY B. QUINBY, Lakeport.

JOHN McCRILLIS, Newport.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Concord.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.	Superintendent
F. L. HILLS, M. D.	First Assistant Physician
C. S. WALKER, M. D.	Second Assistant Physician
MR. A. F. TANDY	Steward
MRS. MARY A. TANDY	Housekeeper
MRS. MILLIE C. GODFREY,	Superintendent Training School
MR. M. P. RYAN	Supervisor

## VISITING COMMITTEE.

### FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

Dec.,	1902.	HON. J. B. WALKER, Concord.
Jan.,	1903.	MR. WILLIAM F. THAYER, Concord.
Feb.,		DR. MORRIS CHRISTIE, Antrim.
March,		HON. JAMES A. EDGERLY, Somersworth.
April,		DR. GEORGE W. PIERCE, Winchester.
May,		MR. JOHN McCRILLIS, Newport.
June,		HON. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Concord.
July,		MR. HENRY B. QUINBY, Lakeport.
Aug.,		DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY, Exeter.
Sept.,		HON. G. BYRON CHANDLER, Manchester.
Oct.,		HON. JAMES A. EDGERLY, Somersworth.
Nov.,		HON. JAMES A. SPALDING, Nashua.

### SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

Dec.,	1902.	HON. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Concord.
Jan.,	1903.	DR. C. H. BOYNTON, Lisbon.
Feb.,		MR. HENRY B. QUINBY, Lakeport.
March,		DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY, Exeter.
April,		HON. G. BYRON CHANDLER, Manchester.
May,		HON. JAMES A. SPALDING, Nashua.
June,		HON. J. B. WALKER, Concord.
July,		DR. C. H. BOYNTON, Lisbon.
Aug.,		MR. WILLIAM F. THAYER, Concord.
Sept.,		DR. GEORGE W. PIERCE, Winchester.
Oct.,		DR. MORRIS CHRISTIE, Antrim.
Nov.,		MR. JOHN McCRILLIS, Newport.

# REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

---

## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, December 2, 1902.

The governor and council, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, as required by law, having visited the New Hampshire State Hospital, inspected the several departments and examined into the condition of the patients, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the existing management.

CHESTER B. JORDAN,

*Governor.*

JAMES B. TENNANT,

LORING B. BODWELL,

CHARLES H. HERSEY,

EDMUND E. TRUESDELL,

ROBERT N. CHAMBERLIN,

*Councilors.*

BERTRAM ELLIS,

*President of the Senate.*

CYRUS H. LITTLE,

*Speaker of the House.*

## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:*

The Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital present this, their

### FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT.

This report covers the two years ending September 30, 1902. During this period the number of patients has been larger than during any other similar period since the opening of the hospital. This fact has been due in part to the constantly increasing numbers seeking treatment, and in part to the destruction in November, 1901, of the main building at the Merrimack county poor farm at North Boscawen. As a consequence of this event, fifty-three of its indigent insane inmates were summarily transferred to the wards of this institution.

The number of patients in the hospital at the close of the last year, September 30, 1902, was four hundred and sixty-four; a number considerably above the hospital's normal capacity.

The financial condition of the hospital is clearly set forth in the accompanying reports of its treasurer and of its financial agent. To these your attention is respectfully invited. It will be seen by the former, which gives its receipts and expenditures for the last two years, that it has lived upon its income and been self-sustaining.

The reports of the latter give in detail the several permanent funds of the institution and the various securities in which they are invested. These funds now number twenty-two, and the aggregate amount of their investments, at their par value, is three hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$301,831.92). Estimated at their market value this sum would be somewhat increased. As these mature and reinvestments are made, the lower rates

of interest of late prevailing lessen somewhat the income of the particular funds to which they may belong.

The appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, made by the legislature at its last session to enable the hospital to erect a suitable dwelling for its farm foreman, to construct fireproof elevator shafts in the buildings occupied by patients, an additional exit of brick and iron from the chapel, to remodel the bakery, and to accomplish several other important purposes, has been expended as ordered in the act of appropriation. For a particular knowledge regarding this work you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the superintendent and of the building committee.

The building recently constructed for occupation by female nurses of the hospital, in their intervals between ward duties, has fully accomplished the object sought in its erection. Some twenty-five to thirty of these here find the quiet and rest requisite to prepare them for highest service along their lines of duty. They here meet in social converse and find that refreshment of mind and body which they formerly but partially secured in dormitories adjacent to their respective wards.

The rooms which they have vacated now afford accommodations to twenty-five patients, and the cost of this building shows that they have been thus obtained at a less expense than is usually incurred in the erection of new buildings designed for a like number.

The summer sanitarium, established some ten years ago, on the westerly shore of Penacook lake, has proved successful beyond our highest expectations. By successive purchases the hospital land has been increased from its original amount of some half a dozen acres to about fifty-five, five of which lie upon the west side of the old Penacook Lake road and the remainder upon that opposite. Upon the latter, which stretches along the lake shore for a half mile, two commodious houses have been erected which afford accommodations for nearly fifty patients. Here, sheltered from the northwest winds, out-of-door life is enjoyable from early June to late October, and has proved of very great benefit to the large number of patients who, from time to time, have been residents there.





WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE.



WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE AND LAKE PENACOOK.



A secondary benefit accrues, also, to the hospital and its inmates by a withdrawal for the summer of the patients placed here, whereby its population is somewhat reduced, to the increased comfort of those remaining.

The land upon the west side of the road before mentioned was purchased to secure a spring thereon, and the control of a brook which passes through the hospital grounds to the lake. From this spring the purest water flows by gravity to all parts of them and relieves the institution from the expense of pumping from the lake, to which expense it was formerly subjected.

That the accommodations here afforded may require enlargement is not unlikely. At present, however, the need is not urgent nor are the means for its attainment at hand.

The gradual increase of the number of hospital buildings and the constantly growing number of patients are seriously lessening our arable area. More and more of it is being required for remedial purposes, as large numbers of patients are daily taken in suitable weather to different parts of the grounds about the institution for exercise and recreation.

As a consequence the amount of hay raised for the production of milk has of late been much diminished, while the quantity required has been increased. Thus far the hospital farm has furnished the milk consumed by its inmates. Whether, with lessening hay crops, it had best continue so to do is a question requiring consideration. If the present course be continued an increase of grass land will be necessary.

The quantity of milk required each day by a family of some five hundred and fifty persons is by no means inconsiderable. According to the report of the farm manager for the year ending September 30, 1902, the amount produced during that period was 125,788 quarts, being an average of 344 $\frac{2}{3}$  quarts per day, all of which was used in the institution. To obtain this, in addition to the grain and ensilage consumed by them, the cows have required a considerable amount of hay in addition to that grown upon the hospital farm, which has been obtained by purchase.

These facts enter into a consideration of the question above mentioned:

1. Milk can be produced at a less cost than it can be bought.
2. By raising it, its quality can be made certain.
3. If its production be continued, more or less hay must be annually purchased or the present acreage of the hospital be somewhat increased.

It has ever been the purpose of the managers of the hospital to render it as secure as possible, with the means at their disposal, from disasters from fire. In this effort the state has co-operated. The dust flues extending from the basements to the upper stories, originally of wood, have been superseded by flues of brick. So have the elevator shafts through which their food is transported to the different wards, while the wooden ventilating ducts in the attics of the older buildings have given place to conduits of iron. Outside fire-escapes have also been constructed, notably an iron stairway, inclosed in brick, from the chapel and old laundry building to the ground, which was paid for from the appropriation made by the legislature before mentioned.

While most of the important work of this character has been accomplished, some more yet remains to be done for which no adequate means have been provided. The old, narrow, tortuous stairs of wood, leading from the wards of the Chandler, Kimball, Peaslee, and Fisk wings, should give way to safer and more convenient stair flights of iron. Your trustees, therefore, respectfully recommend that this change be made. From careful estimates, the materials and work required to effect this object would be about seventy-five hundred dollars (\$7,497).

The number of patients now in the hospital exceeds its capacity to properly accommodate. Crowding not only interferes with the comfort of all under treatment, but is a serious obstacle in the way of their recovery. It is also an important fact, not always realized, that each of the several wards, twenty-one in number, requires occasional renovation and repairs. To secure these it must be temporarily vacated by its inmates, whose comfort demands an unoccupied ward. If this is wanting, as is now the case, and those removed are crowded into one already full, great discomfort is experienced both by those transferred and those into whose company they are forced.

The best remedy for this untoward state of things, which has become quite embarrassing, is the erection of a two-story wing, upon the north and south sides of the present structure, capable together of accommodating some ninety chronic demented and infirm patients. From plans and estimates carefully made, such additions would cost about fifty thousand dollars (\$50,736.80).

After a careful consideration of the subject your trustees have reached the opinion that it is for the interest of the state to erect these two additional buildings and the four fireproof stairways before mentioned, and that for these the legislature be respectfully asked to make an adequate appropriation.

On the twenty-eighth day of last October, the New Hampshire State Hospital completed its sixtieth year of service in behalf of the insane of this state.

In his report of 1843 the hospital's first superintendent, Dr. George Chandler, remarks: "On the 25th of October, 1842, the asylum was so far completed and finished that one man and myself stayed over night in the establishment, and the next day a very noisy and violent man was brought to us. From that time patients have come in as fast as we have been prepared to receive them."

From this beginning, with a single patient, the whole number treated had risen at the close of the last hospital year to seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four. As showing the constant rate of this increase, the following quotations from the hospital records of the number of patients under treatment during the last year of each decade since its opening are here presented:

During the hospital year 1852, 224; 1862, 282; 1872, 377; 1882, 406; 1892, 531; 1902, 670.

This gradual increase of the number of patients roughly synchronizes with the additions of new buildings from time to time for their accommodation. The original group consisted of a central administration building and the two wings known as the Fisk and Kimball buildings. These afforded accommodation for the physicians, employees, and ninety-six patients.

To these the Chandler wing was added in 1849, and five years later the older portion of the Peaslee building was erected. In 1855 the Rumford building was constructed, followed by the erection of the Kent in 1867, the Chapel in 1868, the Bancroft in 1882, the Twitchell in 1894, and that of the nurses in 1900. Twice has the administration building been enlarged, the first time in 1860 and the second in 1879, while the Peaslee building was doubled in size in 1874. To these, constituting the main group, have also been added from time to time the cottage, the boiler house, the laundry, and the three comely dwellings occupied by the farmer, the gardener, and the machinist. When it is considered that immediately attached to these are grounds of about one hundred and twenty-two acres, devoted in part to remedial out-of-door treatment of patients, and in part to agricultural and horticultural purposes, it becomes apparent that the state has in these buildings and grounds a very valuable property, and that but few if any others are better equipped to minister to the wants of this unfortunate class of their citizens. While the high reputation which the New Hampshire State Hospital has attained is due in a large measure to the faithful services of its officers and employees, these would have been vain but for the constant support of the state.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. SPALDING,  
WILLIAM G. PERRY,  
C. H. BOYNTON,  
W. F. THAYER,  
GEORGE B. CHANDLER,  
MORRIS CHRISTIE,  
JAMES A. EDGERLY,  
GEORGE W. PIERCE,  
HENRY B. QUINBY,  
JOHN MCCRILLIS,  
JOHN M. MITCHELL,  
JOSEPH B. WALKER,  
*Trustees.*

CONCORD, N. H., November 20, 1902.





TWITCHELL HOUSE.



TWITCHELL HOUSE — INTERIOR.



## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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The superintendent respectfully submits the sixtieth annual report of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the biennial period ending September 30, 1902.

The year beginning October 1, 1900, commenced with four hundred and twenty-five patients,—two hundred and three men and two hundred and twenty-two women.

The year beginning October 1, 1902, commenced with four hundred thirty-four patients,—two hundred six men and two hundred twenty-eight women.

The daily average of patients for the year ending September 30, 1901, was 425.65, and for the year ending September 30, 1902, was 466.35.

The mortality rate for the first of the two years covered by this report was 7.9, and for the year just closed is 8.3.

The number of different persons under treatment during the year ending September 30, 1901, was six hundred and seventeen,—two hundred and ninety-nine men, and three hundred and eighteen women. The number of different persons under treatment during the year ending September 30, 1902, was six hundred and seventy,—three hundred and thirty-seven men and three hundred and thirty-three women.

The percentage of recoveries for the year ending September 30, 1901, based upon the number of admissions and excluding all cases of alcohol or opium habit, was 19.19. The percentage of recoveries for the year just closed was 26.92. The recovery rate for the first of these periods, namely, 19.19, was unusually low, but is to be accounted for by the fact that a large majority of the admissions consisted of the chronic and incurable cases. There was an unusually large number of cases of acute alcoholism, all of whom made uneventful recoveries.

These are not included among the recoveries from insanity. A low recovery rate in any one year should not be considered a discouraging indication, for in some years there may be an accumulation of even hopeful cases that are not discharged until the ensuing year, thereby diminishing the recovery rate in one year but augmenting it in the next. Again, in other years a large number of admissions are either incurable or, if deemed curable on admission, prove to be otherwise on longer examination. And still again, as was the case in the year 1901, there may be an unusually large movement of the population, many cases going and coming and a larger proportion than usual removed, prior to any improvement, thereby swelling the number of discharges but diminishing the percentage of recoveries.

During the summer of 1901, for the first time in the history of the hospital, there occurred a case of diphtheria. On the 15th of June a woman suffering from acute mania and quite actively excited was committed to the hospital from the town of Warner. It was subsequently ascertained that several cases of diphtheria had occurred in that town. At the time of admission there were no evidences of the disease about the patient. On the 21st of June, five days after admission, she developed sore throat, and examination disclosed a suspicious looking membrane. A culture of the throat made at the state laboratory revealed the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. The patient was immediately isolated and two nurses provided for her. Antitoxin was at once administered to the patient, her nurses, and all other nurses and patients who had come in contact with her. She made a good recovery from the diphtheria July 9, and was at a later date discharged cured of her mental sickness. Her room was thoroughly cleansed with bichloride of mercury, all clothing either burned or fumigated, and the entire department in which she was isolated thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde by the board of health.

A second woman suffering from a chronic type of insanity was admitted in a state of much excitement on the 11th of July. She was confined in the same apartment as the other



BANCROFT BUILDING — INTERIOR.



case after the quarantine had been removed by the board of health. Nothing occurred until August 3, over three weeks after her admission, when she developed sore throat, and a culture made at the state laboratory showed the presence of the diphtheria bacilli. The same precautions as to isolation, special nurses by day and night, and the use of antitoxin, both for treatment of the patient and immunization of others, were prescribed in this second case. The patient made a good recovery from the diphtheria on the 23d of August. The apartments were carefully cleansed with bichloride of mercury and fumigated with formaldehyde.

On the 7th of October a third patient developed the disease, over six weeks after the recovery of the second case. On the 8th of October a fourth patient presented unmistakable signs of the disease which a culture at the state laboratory established beyond a doubt. These two patients occupied the same apartments as the two previous persons who had recovered, but only a long time after thorough cleansing and disinfection and removal of quarantine by the board of health. The same methods of treatment were carried out in the two last cases. One of the patients was too weak to withstand the depressing effects of the disease and died on the 9th of October. The fourth and last patient made a good recovery from the diphtheria on the 22d of October. At the time cultures were made from the throats of every nurse and patient in the Kent building, nearly sixty persons in all, and no bacilli were found. At the same time cultures were made from scrapings from the cracks in the floor, and the dust in the inlet heat register of the rooms occupied by the infected patients, but with negative results. It was deemed best, however, to remove the floor and every particle of woodwork in the two supposedly infected rooms, and to lay new floors, paint the walls and kalsomine the ceilings. During the past year there has been no reappearance of the disease. With the exception of this small diphtheria epidemic and a single case of typhoid fever in an attendant, the general health of the house has been excellent.

Two conclusions are readily established by this small epidemic: one, the great value of the new state laboratory in the

early detection of infectious disease, and the other, the imperative need of an isolation hospital in connection with a large institution like the New Hampshire State Hospital. In face of the dangers and anxieties attending the appearance of a grave infectious disease in so large an institution it seems almost criminal for the state not to provide a separate detached building for the isolation and treatment of any contagious illness that may occur among the patients at the State Hospital.

The need of an isolation hospital was still further emphasized by the occurrence of a case of typhoid fever in one of the male attendants. The patient was critically ill for many months and eventually recovered. He was removed to the rear ward in the Twitchell house in lieu of any better place. Every precaution was taken to secure isolation and thorough disinfection of all discharges and bed clothing. The proper care of the case among the other patients proved most embarrassing, and added an element of danger that in the future ought to be eliminated by the addition of such a building as will make possible a complete separation of any case of infectious disease.

At the last session of the legislature two laws were enacted which are deserving of notice. By chapter 30 the name of this institution was changed from New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane to New Hampshire State Hospital. The desirability of a change of name and the reasons for such alteration were referred to in the last printed report. It is gratifying, therefore, to record the fact that by its new corporate title state ownership and proprietorship are openly recognized, and still further that by this change of name the fact is emphasized that it is not merely a house of refuge and detention for chronic and incurable patients, but that it is a hospital for the treatment of acute recoverable disease. The remedial character of the institution is thus established and its larger mission at once emphasized. The abandonment of the word "insane" in the title certainly spares the feelings of many who inevitably yet erroneously associate insanity with hopeless incurability or disgrace. Many recent and recoverable cases are often deterred from commitment simply because of the prejudice attaching

to the old superstitions concerning institutions for the insane. As the hospital treatment of mental disease becomes better understood, and as the hospital idea becomes identified with this state institution it is not unlikely that much of this old prejudice will disappear, and that the earlier and more rational treatment of morbid mental states will receive recognition.

By chapter 21 it was provided that criminals pleading insanity may be committed by any justice of the court to the custody of the superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital, "to be detained and observed by him until further order of the court, that the truth or falsity of the plea may be ascertained." This law is wise and at times will prove of great value in establishing beyond a doubt the mental status of a doubtful case. It is oftentimes extremely difficult at a few brief examinations in jail to determine whether a prisoner is really insane or a malingerer, but with the perfect facilities for observation both by day and night at the State Hospital the mental status of a doubtful case can be positively determined in a few weeks at most. These doubtful cases are the exceptions to be sure, but the uncertainties and embarrassment attending a miscarriage of justice render it extremely important that the few exceptional cases that do occur should be settled beyond the shadow of a doubt. Last spring one of these very cases occurred and the working of the new law received a test. A man was indicted for rape. The writer was called by counsel to examine the prisoner in jail. Malingering was suspected, but on so grave a charge it seemed very important that more careful examination should be made than was possible in the jail, where the prisoner for a brief time was able to carefully guard himself against every attempt at examination. He was transferred to the State Hospital awaiting the next term of court. Long before the sitting of the court his mental responsibility was fully determined, and at the next term he received a state prison sentence. A shrewd malingerer can occasionally simulate morbid mental states for very brief periods, but no person, however skilled in dissimulation he may be, can for days and nights together successfully act the part of an insane person.

Two years ago the prolonged drouth reduced the hay crop to twenty tons, and it became necessary to purchase hay for the horses and cattle. The water in the spring also proved inadequate to the demands of the household, and the city water was used on several occasions. The past two summers there was such an abundance of rain that the hay crop was much more plentiful, and the water in the spring rose to its height in former years. It was not necessary during the past year to purchase water. It was deemed advisable during the past summer to purchase thirty tons of standing grass.

#### THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The eleventh class graduated in June, 1901; the twelfth class graduated in June, 1902. The graduating exercises were held in the chapel with a reception following at the Nurses' Home. Interesting addresses were delivered on these two occasions by Hon. G. Byron Chandler of Manchester and by Dr. J. Milnor Coit of St. Paul's School, Concord. Both of these addresses may be found in the Appendix.

The efficiency of the school has been materially increased by its connection with the District Nursing Association of Concord. By arrangements made between this organization and the State Hospital each nurse in the training school devotes six weeks of her service to district nursing in the city. She is called to attend upon all sorts of minor accidents, and a great variety of sickness as well as obstetric cases. The practical experience, under the direction of a trained graduate, that she thus derives is an admirable supplement to her work in the hospital. It throws her upon her own resources, broadens her character and judgment, teaches her how to meet unusual emergencies, and to quickly adapt herself to rapidly changing conditions. The graduates of our school now are not only equipped with a practical experience in mental and nervous disease, but acquire also familiarity with a great variety of general sickness and that, too, in the homes of the poor where the conditions test far more surely the qualifications of a nurse for her work than do the well-equipped wards of the hospital.





NURSES' HOME.



NURSES' HOME - INTERIOR.



Thus far the relationship between the association and the training school has been mutually satisfactory. The association has obtained an extra nurse at slight expense, and the nurses in the school have derived valuable experience. The hospital will in its turn obtain a better service, for everything which broadens the intelligence of the nurse is sure to increase her usefulness. The hospital furnishes the nurse to the association, boards and lodges her, and takes care of her laundry; the association pays the hospital four dollars a week for her services, maintains a telephone in the Nurses' Home, and pays the hospital for all surgical and medical supplies furnished.

The medical work in the various wards has been prosecuted with great zeal by Drs. Hills and Walker. Their reports of the service on their respective wards will be found in the Appendix. Especially noteworthy is the open-air treatment of insanity during the summer months. The quiet and greater cleanliness of the chronic insane, and especially the absence of epidemic sickness, has been largely due, I believe, to the greater number of hours spent by the patients in the open air.

Both of the summer cottages have been occupied all through the spring, summer, and fall months. Many patients have completed their convalescence there and returned to their homes recovered.

#### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past two years the permanent improvements have been chiefly such additions and alterations as were provided for by the legislative appropriation of 1900, together with many renewals of floors, rooms, and plumbing, rendered necessary by the new work. When the new iron stairway was placed in the old laundry building new floors and new rooms were provided in the second floor for the kitchen employees. The erection of the brick elevator shaft in the Rumford wing offered a favorable opportunity for the finishing of a serving room on each floor with porcelain sinks and china closets in the rooms formerly occupied by the nurses. Similarly in the Chandler and Kimball wings, upon the completion of the brick elevator shaft, the two dining rooms on each floor have been thrown into one,

pantry sinks provided, and larger, lighter, and better dining rooms secured. The work of putting in the elevator wells has progressed very slowly, owing to the fact that only one shaft could be erected at a time. This improvement is most timely from every point of view, both for safety against fire and sanitary reasons.

The new farmer's cottage was finished and occupied in the fall of 1901.

New floors and new plumbing have been placed in the administration building.

New floors and steel ceilings have been laid in wards one and two of the Kent building.

The stable and engineer's house have been connected with the boiler-house, so that the heating of the entire hospital, with the exception of the farmer's and gardener's houses, is furnished from the central boiler plant. At the same time the piping over the boilers has been remodeled and re-covered and high pressure substituted for low pressure steam at the boilers, the reduction for heating being accomplished at the various buildings and wings. It is believed that by the use of high pressure steam alone at the boilers quite an economy in fuel consumption will be attained.

New plumbing has been placed in the third floor of the Bancroft building. In the first floor the dining-room has been enlarged by the addition of another room with porcelain pantry sink and china closet.

The new bakery was completed last fall, and with its new oven, excellent light, and fine storage room for flour has proved a most welcome relief from the crowded condition in the old bakery.

The old baker's oven will be shortly replaced by a new meat oven for the kitchen.

#### THE PRESENT NEEDS AND FUTURE MISSION OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

Any consideration of the present needs of this institution meets with embarrassment from the fact that this state has

as yet adopted no definite policy of care for its dependent insane. Enlargements of the hospital are almost imperative. There is urgent need of increased accommodations for the chronic insane. For very safety an isolation hospital is needed. Proper facilities for classification of the acute cases, for classification and employment of the criminal insane, are desired. But when actual construction along any one of these lines is contemplated we are at once confronted with the fact that the state itself has no clearly defined policy as to its present and future duty toward its dependent insane. Although additional wings are almost imperative, their actual construction is delayed because of the uncertainty as to whether this institution may be called upon to care for a large or small number of any special class.

Nearly all civilized communities have recognized the fact that the state is the smallest unit that can advantageously, for either humane or economical reasons, care for its dependent insane. The theory of state care rests on the humane principle that insanity is disease; that it is a disease requiring careful, constant medical supervision and nursing; that even in its chronic and incurable phases it is still disease, and as such requires the medical supervision that a hospital alone affords. Assuming this more humane and enlightened conception of insanity to be true, it follows that a properly equipped hospital is only possible under the more resourceful guidance of the state itself.

Classification of the various types of insanity is a *sine qua non* in the hospital care of the disease, and this cannot be properly carried out in the small institution. With larger numbers more complete classification is possible. Moreover, cost of maintenance diminishes in proportion to increase in numbers. It is more economical to care for many than for a limited number. One thousand patients can be cared for at a less per capita weekly cost than five hundred. Among one thousand patients the facilities for proper classification will be far greater than among five hundred. In the larger institutions there will be a sufficient number of each class of mental disease

to warrant the erection of special wards or buildings for each one of the salient types of insanity. The acute, curable patients will be provided with a special building removed from others more objectionable. The convalescent patients will have their own building. The noisy and demented will be properly assigned to quarters removed from the classes just mentioned. The criminal insane will have their own apartments with facilities for supervision and employment adapted to their requirements. Such classification and care are not possible for financial reasons in the small town or county institution, and for this and other reasons town and county care of the dependent insane is rapidly being replaced in this and other countries by the more comprehensive, humane, and in the end more economical system of state care.

Admitting state care to be the true method of maintaining the dependent insane, the future growth of this institution becomes a simple business proposition. Under this system all new construction would conform to a definite plan which experience has demonstrated as best fitted for the proper care of mental disease. A manufacturing corporation, in anticipating its future expansion, would carefully consider the demands of its business and would erect such buildings as time and experience had shown to be necessary to the proper growth of its industry. Similarly the state, with a clearly defined policy of state care for its dependent insane, would look into the future and intelligently make such additions as experience had demonstrated to be best adapted to the proper treatment of insanity. Needless expenditure and short-sighted construction under such conditions would not occur.

It is earnestly believed by many that state care is to be realized in this as in other states in the no distant future. Such additions and enlargements as are made at this hospital should therefore have reference to the probable future expansion of this institution along the line of state care. Immediate needs should conform to a future contingent policy of state care.

With these facts in mind it will be found that enlargement should take place in two directions. There should be a

detached hospital building for the care of the recent and acute insane, as well as the sick in bed. Such structure should be provided with isolation wards for the proper treatment of cases of contagious and infectious disease. There should also be thrown out from the present buildings, at some suitable point, two wings, one on the women's and one on the men's side, for the care of the feeble demented insane. With these additions the hospital would be well provided with accommodations for such cases as the state board of lunacy might send, and would also be equipped with the facilities for a suitable classification of patients.

A visit to the leading English and Scotch asylums confirmed the views which have been discussed before this board at its annual meetings. It was especially gratifying to me to see the hospital idea practically realized in many of the Scotch asylums in the care of the acute insane. Several of these institutions had separate one-story hospital buildings provided with every facility for the examination and treatment of acute insanity. Broad, sunny wards where the patient could be cared for in bed, quiet, retired single rooms for those needing such separation, and all so far removed from the sight and sound of the chronic insane that detrimental impressions were reduced to a minimum. First impressions are everything, and many a case of recent insanity receives a violent and harmful shock from association upon admission with objectionable types of insanity.

Such a building should in our climate consist of two stories, should be provided with a few single rooms, with broad, sunny wards, and with facilities for physical examination and hydrotherapeutic treatment. On one floor the sick in bed could be cared for and the other floor could be reserved entirely as a reception ward, those cases that are recent and curable being retained there for treatment, while the incurable cases would be transferred to their proper ward in the main building. Such a building need not be large. Accommodations for twenty-five to thirty of each class on either floor would be ample. In immediate connection with this building should be an isolation ward for the separation of contagious diseases.

Another argument in favor of a detached hospital building for the acute, the feeble, and sick insane is the desirability of employing women nurses for the care of all patients of this class, whether male or female. With the present meager facilities it is not possible to employ women nurses in the male side of the hospital. I am thoroughly satisfied, however, that perfect care of the feeble and sick male patients, as well as the recent cases of acute insanity among men will never be realized until there is a hospital building, the nursing management of which is placed in the hands of women. Women properly trained possess a facility and aptitude for the care of mental and physical sickness that are rarely attained by men. Not only would the housekeeping service in the sick wards be more efficient under the guidance of women nurses, but the details of nursing would be more effectively realized. The moral effect of women nurses in the sick ward would be a stimulus and a source of restraint upon men patients. In these and countless other ways I am satisfied that a hospital building for the acute, feeble, and sick insane would do more to elevate and perfect the efficiency of this hospital than any other agency that could be suggested. Here, again, we are confronted with the fact that this state has no settled policy of care. It is useless to erect buildings unless there is absolute certainty of future maintenance.

The other addition referred to is a two-story wing projected from the Rumford and Chandler wings respectively. The lower floor could be used as a day room and the second floor as a dormitory. This construction admits of having windows on both sides, affording plenty of light and air, besides facilitating supervision and attendance. In these wards the majority of the feeble demented insane could be cared for. The day room on the ground floor admits of easy egress and ingress. The large dormitory, under special night supervision, facilitates the care of such patients as are untidy and need special attention.

The enlargements referred to can easily be administered from the present main building. Such additions can be lighted

and heated, the food cooked, and the clothing laundered in the service departments of the present plant. This materially diminishes the first cost of construction, as well as the subsequent cost of maintenance. As before stated, whether state care of all the insane is realized or not, these additions are a step in the right direction, are directly in line with what is being done elsewhere, and, should state care become the established policy in New Hampshire, they would form the natural links in the chain of normal growth. It is to be earnestly hoped that the plans for new construction that have been prepared by your committee will meet with your approbation and that measures may be taken for presenting the necessity of their realization to the next legislature.

Such a wing on either side would have been of inestimable value to us during the past year, when fifty-three patients were transferred to our care from the Merrimack county farm on account of the recent destruction of their main building by fire. The sudden arrival of so many patients strained our capacity for the time being, but the characteristics of the new patients were soon so far determined that they were classified without material discomfort to other patients. Fortunately the occupancy of the Nurses' Home had left at our disposal many rooms formerly used by the nurses, so that by a few additional dormitory beds we were able to meet the emergency.

That enlargements are imperative is evident from the embarrassment already experienced in providing remedial treatment for all patients actually requiring it. In their last report the board of lunacy calls attention to the fact that "the amount now annually appropriated for the remedial treatment of the indigent insane, who may be committed to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane by order of the board of commissioners of lunacy, is \$16,000. The gradual increase in the number of applicants for remedial treatment makes it improbable that this sum will much longer be sufficient; indeed, at the present time, in order to keep within the appropriation, we are obliged to discharge patients earlier than is advisable. It is not improbable that in the very near future a larger appropri-

ation will be required if justice is to be done those who are entitled to remedial treatment under the law."

The stairways in the Fisk, Rumford, and Chandler wings are entirely worn out and are in a dangerous condition. When these are renewed another room should be taken in each ward in the three wings, and large fireproof iron stairways replace the old, unsafe wooden ones. Such stairways will cost \$7,497. The first cost is of course much larger than a wooden staircase. The additional outlay ought not to be considered in providing safe, permanent exits for patients, many of whom are infirm. The state ought not to evade any sanitary or fireproof construction that will contribute to the safety and health of the inmates of its hospital. I believe the necessity for these iron stairways is imperative, and that longer delay in their construction would be an almost criminal oversight.

Another renewal urgently demanded is the plumbing of the toilet rooms of the Peaslee building. All the toilet and bath-rooms of the hospital are in very good condition, with the exception of these three rooms. The present toilet apartments in the Peaslee wing are inside rooms without outside windows, are dark, and the floor timbers are badly decayed. The furnishing of three new toilet rooms with modern plumbing appliances, proper ventilation, and new waterproof floors would cost approximately \$599.

To summarize the present requirements of the hospital necessary for the maintenance of the property of the state, as well as the preservation of the health and safety of its inmates, I submit the following itemized statement with estimate of probable cost:

New two-story extension from the Rumford wing	\$15,000.00
New two-story extension from the Chandler wing	33,000.00
House furnishings for same.....	2,736.80
Four iron fireproof stairways in the Fisk, Rumford, Chandler, and Peaslee wings.....	7,497.00
New toilet rooms with proper fixtures for the Peaslee building .....	599.00
Total .....	<hr/> \$58,832.80

Concerning the two-story extensions from the Rumford and Chandler wings, I would say that these additions are most imperative to prevent overcrowding, as well as to maintain proper care and preserve the health of the chronic demented insane. Moreover, such additions would be equally desirable should state care of the insane become adopted in New Hampshire.

The hospital buildings already referred to, though extremely necessary, can perhaps be better deferred until the completion of the extensions, the stairways, and the plumbing. I firmly believe, however, that the remedial equipment of this hospital will never be complete until the hospital buildings previously described are erected.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

By the death of Rev. Father Barry this institution has lost a warm friend and wise counselor. His cheery visits were always a consolation to many patients. During the years of his official connection with the hospital he not only comforted those patients whom he visited, but by his wise and considerate consolation to the friends and relatives did much to lighten their burden.

Dr. A. E. Brownrigg left the hospital in October to assume charge of the Highland Spring Sanitarium at Nashua. His service at this institution has been eminently satisfactory. He was not only a faithful, efficient officer, but he was a student as well, and his contributions on psychiatry and kindred medical subjects were extremely creditable and deserving of the favorable recognition they received.

By the death of Mr. John H. Carr the hospital lost a faithful servant. For thirty-six years he labored continuously at this institution. Coming here at the age of nineteen as an attendant, he devoted himself to his work with such enthusiasm and faithfulness that he soon won the confidence of the management and was promoted to the position of supervisor and later to that of steward and clerk. In this latter capacity he conducted the affairs of his department with singular zeal and integrity. He had a most abiding sense of duty and, in spite of serious illness, labored unremittingly at his post until compelled by sheer exhaustion to yield.

The resignation of Mrs. J. H. Carr as matron followed the death of her husband. It is a pleasure to testify to Mrs. Carr's many years of faithful loyal service in this hospital. She has served in every department of the institution, being at various times supervisor, head cook, head laundress, and finally house-keeper, and in every capacity giving the hospital freely the benefit of her most excellent judgment and unremitting energy. Such a record of long, continuous service in institution work is almost unparalleled.

The position of second assistant physician has been most acceptably filled by Dr. C. S. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tandy have been promoted to the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Carr and the resignation of Mrs. Carr.

Col. J. H. Linehan, Rev. L. W. Buckshorn, and S. C. Eastman kindly gave illustrated lectures to the patients on different evenings.

Rev. Mr. Himes and Dr. William Varick gave periodicals.

Mrs. A. Brown Blanchard, the first superintendent of the training school, very kindly presented the Nurses' Home with an enlarged platinotype photograph of herself, which pleasingly recalls her connection with the school in its early days.

The writer feels especially indebted to Mr. W. F. Thayer, who kindly consented to assume the duties of treasurer, and to Dr. F. L. Hills, who judiciously conducted the affairs of the hospital during his absence.

The loyal support of the trustees and your freely accorded permission for a four months' vacation are sincerely appreciated by the superintendent.

CHARLES P. BANCROFT.

CONCORD, N. H., November 20, 1902.

# STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital October 1, 1900.....	203	222	425
Cases admitted during the year.....	101	101	202
Discharged within the year.....	71	73	144
"    as recovered from first attack .....	9	14	23
"    as recovered from other than first attack .....	3	11	14
"    as recovered from alcoholism .....	15	.....	15
"    as much improved .....	15	23	38
"    as improved .....	8	10	18
"    as not improved .....	15	16	31
"    as not insane .....	1	.....	1
Absconded .....	4	.....	4
Deaths.....	27	22	49
Patients remaining October 1, 1901.....	206	228	434
Number of different persons under treatment during the year.....	299	318	617
Number of different persons admitted.....	98	101	199
Number of different persons recovered .....	26	25	51
Daily average number of patients .....	203.12	222.53	425.65

TABLE II.

*Showing the results in all under treatment during the year.*

	Of those in the hospital at the beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered .....	5	13	18	7	12	19	12	25	37
"    much improv'd .....	9	8	17	6	15	21	15	23	38
"    improved.....	2	5	7	6	5	11	8	10	18
"    not improved ..	9	11	20	6	5	11	15	16	31
"    alcoholism .....	2	.....	2	13	.....	13	15	.....	15
"    absconded.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
"    not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Deaths.....	15	14	29	12	8	20	27	22	49
Remaining improved.....	95	98	193	27	34	61	122	132	254
Remaining not improved...	63	72	135	21	24	45	84	96	180

TABLE III.

*Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the hospital.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted .....	3,945	3,632	7,477
Discharged .....	3,639	3,355	6,994
" recovered .....	1,156	1,140	2,296
" improved .....	867	837	1,704
" not improved .....	765	738	1,503
" not insane .....	23	16	39
" unknown .....	76	13	89
Died .....	754	630	1,384

TABLE IV.

*Showing number and character of those recovered during the year.*

	Cases in which recurrence is established.			Cases in which recurrence is not established.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack .....				20	14	35	20	14	34
From second attack .....				2	2	4	2	2	4
From third attack .....	3		3	1	1	2	3	1	4
From fourth attack .....	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	5	7
From fifth attack .....		2	2					2	2
From seventh attack .....		1	1					1	1
Total .....	5	7	12	23	18	41	27	25	52

TABLE V.

*[Showing duration of insanity in those recovered during the year.]*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One to three months .....	18	10	28
Three to four months .....			
Four to six months .....	2	3	5
Six to twelve months .....	5	5	10
More than one year .....	2	7	9
Total .....	27	25	52

TABLE VI.

*Showing number of admissions in this asylum in those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	81	69	150
“ second time.....	9	23	32
“ third time.....	6	3	9
“ fourth time.....	2	3	5
“ fifth time.....	2	2	4
“ seventh time.....	1	.....	1
“ tenth time.....	.....	1	1
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE VII.

*Showing number of the attack in those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	76	73	149
Second.....	12	15	27
Third.....	7	5	12
Fourth.....	3	2	5
Fifth.....	2	4	6
Sixth.....	.....	1	1
Seventh.....	1	.....	1
Tenth.....	.....	1	1
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE VIII.

*Showing duration of insanity in those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	32	27	59
One to three months.....	10	16	26
Three to six months.....	8	6	14
Six to nine months.....	11	7	18
Nine to twelve months.....	5	5	10
Twelve to eighteen months.....	4	7	11
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	3	6
Two years to three years.....	5	6	11
Three to four years.....	5	4	9
Four to five years.....	2	4	6
Five to ten years.....	8	3	11
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	3	6
Fifteen to twenty years.....	.....	3	3
Twenty to thirty years.....	.....	6	6
Unknown.....	5	1	6
Total.....	101	101	202

TABLE IX.

*Showing ages of those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years .....		1	1
Fifteen to twenty years .....	4	1	5
Twenty to twenty-five years .....	9	6	15
Twenty-five to thirty years .....	10	7	17
Thirty to thirty-five years .....	11	14	25
Thirty-five to forty years .....	18	17	35
Forty to forty-five years .....	14	13	27
Forty-five to fifty years .....	7	7	14
Fifty to sixty years .....	14	17	31
Sixty to seventy years .....	7	9	16
Seventy to eighty years .....	3	8	11
Over eighty years .....	4	1	5
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE X.

*Showing forms of disease in those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania .....	7	19	26
Sub-acute mania .....	3	3	6
Recurrent mania .....	3	4	7
Chronic mania .....	1	1	2
Epileptic mania .....		2	2
Acute melancholia .....	18	20	38
Sub-acute melancholia .....	1	2	3
Recurrent melancholia .....		2	2
Circular insanity .....	2	1	3
Acute confusional insanity .....	4	3	7
Adolescent insanity .....	1		1
Dementia precox .....	3	1	4
Senile dementia .....	6	7	13
Chronic dementia .....	4	14	18
Epileptic dementia .....	1	1	2
Paresis .....	9	1	10
Organic brain disease .....	3	2	5
Chronic delusional insanity .....	9	11	20
Paranoia .....	2	2	4
Congenital imbecility .....	6	3	9
Epilepsy .....	1		1
Hypochondriasis .....	2	2	4
Acute alcoholism .....	13		13
Morphinism .....	1		1
Not insane .....	1		1
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE XI.

*Showing complications in those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Heredity.....	27	35	62
Intemperance.....	21	1	22
Menopause.....		5	5
Morphinism.....	3	1	4
Masturbation.....	4	1	5
Uterine disease.....		2	2
Kidney disease.....		1	1
Apoplexy.....	1		1
Blow on head.....	2		2
La grippe.....	3	1	4
Rheumatism.....		2	2
Tuberculosis.....	1		1
Fracture forearm.....		1	1
Poor health.....		3	3
Neurasthenia.....	1	1	1
Inflammation of the ear.....	1		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>117</b>

TABLE XII.

*Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at the beginning of the year.....	12	35	47
Of those admitted during the year.....	17	25	42
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>89</b>

TABLE XIII.

*Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	43	50	93
Single.....	45	26	71
Widowed.....	11	21	32
Divorced.....	2	4	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>202</b>

TABLE XIV.

*Showing occupation of those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Baker .....	1		1
Barber .....	3		3
Book agent .....	1		1
Carpenter .....	1		1
Clerk .....	4		4
Cook .....	1		1
Domestic .....		15	15
Dressmaker .....		1	1
Drummer .....	1		1
Expressman .....	1		1
Farmer .....	26		26
Gardener .....	1		1
Hotel keeper .....	1		1
Hostler .....	1		1
Housewife .....		63	63
Insurance agent .....	2		2
Laborer .....	16		16
Liquor seller .....	2		2
Mason .....	2		2
Merchant .....	4		4
Machinist .....	2		2
Mill operative .....	7	7	14
Milliner .....		1	1
Moulder .....	1		1
No occupation .....	3	8	11
Nurse .....		2	2
Pianist .....		1	1
Polisher .....	1		1
Peddler .....	2		2
Physician .....	2		2
Printer .....	3		3
Real estate agent .....	1		1
Riveter .....	1		1
Salesman .....	1		1
Shoemaker .....	3		3
Sectionhand .....	1		1
Sister of Mercy .....		1	1
Stenographer .....		1	1
Teamster .....	1		1
Tramp .....	1		1
Typesetter .....		1	1
Unknown .....	1		1
Weaver .....	1		1
Yeastmaker .....	1		1
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE XV.

*Showing nativity of those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	71	52	123
Vermont.....	2	6	8
Maine.....	1	4	5
Massachusetts.....	5	6	11
Connecticut.....	1	1	2
New York.....	3	.....	3
Wisconsin.....	.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	.....	1	1
California.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	8	10	18
Ireland.....	2	10	12
England.....	4	5	9
Sweden.....	.....	3	3
Russia.....	.....	1	1
Finland.....	1	.....	1
New South Wales.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	1	.....	1
Italy.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	101	101	202

TABLE XVI.

*Showing residence of those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	19	26	45
Merrimack county.....	23	23	46
Cheshire county.....	6	6	12
Rockingham county.....	9	6	15
Strafford county.....	16	11	27
Grafton county.....	7	11	18
Sullivan county.....	6	6	12
Belknap county.....	8	2	10
Carroll county.....	5	6	11
Coos county.....	2	2	4
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	101	101	202

TABLE XVII.

*Showing by what authority committed.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	58	67	125
By self.....	2	.....	2
By state commission of lunacy.....	3	1	4
By county.....	25	20	45
By town or city.....	9	11	20
By court.....	4	2	6
Total.....	101	101	202

TABLE XVIII.

*Showing by whom supported.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self or friends.....	62	58	110
Counties.....	18	9	27
Towns or cities.....	3	5	8
State, including cases sent by supreme court, by order of the governor, and by the commission of lunacy.....	28	29	57
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE XIX.

*Deaths during the year and their causes.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2
Acute delirium.....		1	1
Acute bronchitis.....		1	1
Chronic melancholia.....	1		1
Chronic melancholia and anæmia.....		1	1
Congestion of the lungs.....		1	1
Diabetic coma.....		1	1
Endocarditis.....		1	1
Emphysema and heart disease.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	1		1
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....		3	3
Exhaustion from senile dementia.....	6	1	7
Exhaustion from katatonia.....	1		1
Paresis.....	5	2	7
Pneumonia.....	1		1
Perforating ulcer of stomach.....	1		1
Phthisis.....	2		2
Organic brain disease.....	2	2	4
Organic heart disease.....		2	2
Exhaustion from acute diarrhea.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion from chronic diarrhea.....		1	1
Rupture of coronary sinus.....		1	1
Septicæmia.....	1		1
Suicide by hanging.....		1	1
Tuberculosis of lungs and kidneys.....	1		1
Uræmia and dilated heart.....	1	1	2
Total .....	27	22	49

TABLE XX.

*Showing ages at time of death.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between twenty and thirty years old.....	3	2	5
“ thirty and forty years old .....	3	2	5
“ forty and fifty years old.....	2	5	7
“ fifty and sixty years old.....	4	4	8
“ sixty and seventy years old.....	5	4	9
“ seventy and eighty years old.....	6	4	10
“ eighty and ninety years old .....	2	1	3
Over ninety years old.....	2	.....	2
Total .....	27	22	49

TABLE XXI.

*Showing ages of those remaining at the end of the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years of age.....	4	2	6
Twenty to thirty years of age .....	34	17	51
Thirty to forty years of age .....	39	42	81
Forty to fifty years of age .....	41	51	92
Fifty to sixty years of age .....	39	55	94
Sixty to seventy years of age.....	34	39	73
Seventy to eighty years of age.....	10	17	27
Over eighty years of age.....	5	5	10
Total.....	206	228	434

TABLE XXII.

*Showing duration of disease in those remaining at the end of the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one to three months .....	10	6	16
From three to six months.....	5	7	12
From six to nine months.....	9	4	13
From nine to twelve months.....	2	4	6
From twelve to eighteen months.....	11	17	28
From eighteen months to two years.....	8	7	15
From two to three years .....	15	16	31
From three to four years .....	14	12	26
From four to five years.....	5	13	18
From five to ten years .....	29	46	75
From ten to fifteen years .....	18	27	45
From fifteen to twenty years .....	23	16	39
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	11	21	32
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	5	12	17
From thirty to forty years .....	15	9	24
Over forty years .....	9	9	18
Unknown.....	17	2	19
Total.....	206	226	434

TABLE XXIII.

*Showing prospects of recovery in those admitted during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	50	52	102
Incurable (apparently) .....	50	49	99
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Total .....	101	101	202

TABLE XXIV.

*Prospect of those remaining at the end of the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	28	48	76
Incurable (apparently).....	178	180	358
Total.....	206	228	434

## REPORT OF STATE HOSPITAL.

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TABLE XXV.

*Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths from the opening of the hospital.*

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remain ing at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47			
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70			
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76			
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98			
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100			
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109			
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114			
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127			
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117			
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118			
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143			
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161			
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155			
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154			
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170			
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169			
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182			
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94.0	88.0	182.0
1861	106	94	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0	
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	101.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249.0
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	242.82
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	28	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86
1890	276	223	79	28	63	53	602	364	166.52	184.57	351.09
1891	173	165	42	40	37	38	527	372	175.62	184.99	360.61
1892	169	181	51	39	40	42	531	359	181.40	182.38	363.78
1893	166	154	47	35	34	37	508	368	183.72	193.63	369.02
1894	187	152	52	33	27	35	542	402	190.14	193.35	383.49
1895	175	165	55	45	27	36	566	414	199.57	204.79	404.36
1896	181	171	42	44	34	40	586	422	201.31	210.65	411.96
1897	147	147	38	30	30	36	561	422	210.26	214.60	424.86
1898	150	163	46	40	34	33	567	409	201.93	210.71	412.64
1899	179	161	48	26	34	39	577	427	202.38	220.88	423.26
1900	149	151	57	37	26	49	568	425	198.42	221.71	420.13
1901	202	193	52	56	31	49	617	434	203.12	222.53	425.65
1902	247	217	76	53	25	56	670	464	223.86	242.49	466.35

## TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:*

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$93.02
Cash received for board of private patients.....	49,937.59
received for board of town patients.....	3,064.37
received for board of county patients.....	11,093.67
received of state treasurer for board of twenty-year indigent insane.....	4,370.92
received of state treasurer for board of crim- inal insane .....	6,006.73
received of state treasurer for board of pa- tients transferred to state support by order of commissioners of lunacy.....	16,107.80
received of state treasurer for aid to indi- gent patients .....	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for library.....	100.00
received of financial agent as income from John Conant fund.....	316.00
received of financial agent as income from Isaac Adams fund.....	180.00
received of financial agent for aid to indi- gent patients .....	8,000.00

## REPORT OF STATE HOSPITAL.

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Cash received of financial agent for improvement of grounds .....	\$500.00
received for stock and articles sold.....	1,931.22
received from Concord District Nursing Association .....	170.54
Money borrowed for payment of coal contract...	3,290.07
Cash received from all other sources.....	3.27
	<hr/>
	\$111,165.20

## EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats.....	\$11,561.44
paid for flour.....	2,039.85
paid for butter.....	4,260.93
paid for cheese.....	235.45
paid for sugar.....	2,359.85
paid for fish.....	1,475.65
paid for coffee.....	532.17
paid for tea.....	970.55
paid for fruit and other vegetables.....	341.76
paid for potatoes.....	1,002.96
paid for groceries.....	6,991.91
paid for house furnishing goods.....	3,925.94
paid for articles furnished and charged....	5,044.09
paid for lighting.....	2,842.84
paid for heating and cooking.....	9,206.30
paid for medical and surgical supplies....	1,041.41
paid for services.....	28,695.61
paid for ordinary repairs of buildings.....	7,269.61
paid for permanent improvements.....	2,736.11
paid for provender.....	2,521.21
paid for farming department, including farm implements, all improvements of farm and grounds, exclusive of farm employees....	3,707.30
paid for farm employees.....	3,411.27
paid for stationery, library, printing, etc..	437.42
paid for postage, express, and freight.....	580.37
paid for traveling expenses of trustees....	73.60

Cash paid for public exercises, including Sunday services and all public means to interest and occupy the patients.....	\$593.94
paid for notes on account of coal contract..	4,816.32
paid for miscellaneous items.....	239.02
	<hr/>
Whole amount expended.....	\$108,914.88
Balance of income carried to new account.....	2,250.32
	<hr/>
	\$111,165.20

CHARLES P. BANCROFT,

*Treasurer.*

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1901.

I have examined the vouchers representing payments made by Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer of the New Hampshire State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1901, and find the same properly entered, the footings to be correct, and the balance in the hands of the treasurer to be twenty-two hundred fifty and 32-100 dollars (\$2,250.32).

W. F. THAYER,

*Auditor.*

CONCORD, N. H., November 19, 1901.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

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FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

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*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:*

The following statement of receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$2,250.32
Cash received for board of private patients.....	46,868.06
received for board of town patients.....	3,235.79
received for board of county patients.....	17,267.65
received of state treasurer for board of twenty-year indigent insane.....	4,219.64
received of state treasurer for board of crim- inal insane .....	5,192.94
received of state treasurer for board of pa- tients transferred to state support by order of commissioners of lunacy.....	15,206.49
received of state treasurer for aid to indi- gent patients .....	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for library.....	100.00
received of financial agent as income from John Conant fund.....	267.25
received of financial agent as income from Isaac Adams fund.....	180.00
received of financial agent for aid to indi- gent patients .....	8,000.00

Cash received of financial agent for improvement of grounds .....	\$500.00
received for stock and articles sold.....	1,493.96
received from all other sources.....	320.97
	<hr/>
	\$111,103.07

## EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats.....	\$7,221.20
paid for flour.....	2,446.96
paid for butter .....	4,430.07
paid for cheese.....	197.65
paid for sugar.....	1,876.65
paid for molasses.....	115.65
paid for fish.....	1,250.72
paid for coffee.....	267.74
paid for tea.....	561.09
paid for fruit and other vegetables.....	360.59
paid for potatoes.....	1,129.32
paid for groceries.....	8,101.04
paid for house furnishing goods.....	4,435.32
paid for articles furnished and charged....	6,387.86
paid for lighting.....	2,804.47
paid for heating and cooking.....	9,294.84
paid for medical and surgical supplies.....	969.34
paid for services of all forms in care of patients and household, exclusive of farm and grounds .....	30,330.43
paid for ordinary repairs of buildings.....	6,749.55
paid for permanent improvements.....	4,794.84
paid for provender.....	3,219.47
paid for farming department, including farm implements, all improvements of farm and grounds, exclusive of farm employees....	2,482.25
paid for farm employees.....	4,065.59
paid for stationery, library, printing, etc...	771.21
paid for postage, express, and freight.....	793.79
paid for traveling expenses of trustees.....	71.70

Cash paid for public exercises, including Sunday services and all public means to interest and occupy the patients.....	\$634.60
paid for miscellaneous items.....	220.00
	<hr/>
Whole amount expended.....	\$105,983.94
Balance of income carried to new account.....	5,119.13
	<hr/>
	\$111,103.07
CHARLES P. BANCROFT,	
<i>Treasurer.</i>	

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1902.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers representing payments made by Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer of the New Hampshire State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1902. I find the same correctly entered on the cash book and a balance in the hands of the treasurer of fifty-one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents (\$5,119.13).

W. F. THAYER,  
*Auditor.*

CONCORD, N. H., November 20, 1902.

# THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:*

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the hospital in his custody at the date last mentioned:

## RECEIPTS.

Cash brought from last year's account.....	\$1,663.68
received on account of sundry bonds and stocks .....	11,795.67
received for interest and dividends.....	15,536.58
	\$28,995.93

## EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid treasurer for support of indigent patients, etc. ....	\$8,000.00
paid treasurer, income of Adams fund....	180.00
paid treasurer, income of Conant fund....	316.00
paid New Hampshire Savings Bank on account of loan (\$4,500) and interest (\$515)	5,015.00
paid for securities purchased.....	9,371.17
paid for insurance .....	1,037.30
paid for sundry miscellaneous expenses, including salary of financial agent, rent of box in Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, etc. ....	879.09
carried to new account.....	4,197.37
	\$28,995.93

The following were the permanent funds of the hospital October 1, 1901, accompanied by lists of the securities in which they are invested:

## ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

3 shares Nashua National Bank stock.....	\$300.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	1,000.00
1 share Suffolk National Bank stock.....	100.00
2 United States bonds.....	600.00
1 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bond.....	1,000.00
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	\$3,000.00

## BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond.....	\$1,000.00
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## CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

6 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds.....	\$3,300.00
2 Columbus, Ohio, bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	5,000.00
62 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.....	6,200.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock .....	10,000.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	200.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock.....	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	1,000.00
3 shares State National Bank stock.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

## CONANT FUND.

(Legacy of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds.....	\$4,000.00
1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond (45 per cent paid) .....	275.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.....	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,775.00

## CREIGHTON FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. S. E. W. Creighton, of Newmarket.)

1 Boston & Providence Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
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	\$3,000.00

## DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth, of Boscawen.)

4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock.....	\$400.00
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## FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved August 4, 1887.....	
	\$26,378.43

## FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Frankestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.....	\$2,000.00
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## KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

3 Minneapolis bonds .....	\$3,000.00
3 United States bonds.....	1,200.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00

21 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds .....	\$21,000.00
9 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bonds...	9,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds .....	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds.....	10,000.00
7 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	7,000.00
7 Duluth bonds .....	7,000.00
5 Columbus bonds .....	5,000.00
3 Chicago bonds .....	3,000.00
5 Northern Pacific Railway bonds.....	5,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway bonds..	5,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
12 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	12,000.00
25 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company preferred stock .....	2,500.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	5,000.00
42 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	4,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock....	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock..	200.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock .....	1,000.00
70 shares St. Joseph, Grand Island & Pacific Railroad, 1st preferred stock.....	7,000.00
25 shares St. Joseph, Grand Island & Pacific Railroad, 2d preferred stock.....	2,500.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock.....	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank stock.....	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock.....	700.00
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	\$153,000.00

## KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved

1845 ..... \$6,753.49

## LOW FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

3 Columbus bonds .....	\$3,000.00
2 Chicago bonds .....	2,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

## PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
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## PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover.)

1 share Railroad National Bank stock.....	\$100.00
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## RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
7 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds (45 per cent paid) .....	3,850.00
3 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	3,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond....	1,000.00
1 United States bond, registered.....	5,000.00
11 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail- road stock.....	1,100.00
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	\$18,950.00

## RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail- road bonds .....	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock .....	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock..	2,000.00
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	\$15,000.00

## SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds.....	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond.....	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

## SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey F. Smith, of New Ipswich.)

5 shares Nashua National Bank stock.....	\$500.00
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## SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

6 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$6,000.00
2 Boston & Providence Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

## SPRING FUND.

2 shares Nashua National Bank stock.....	\$200.00
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## WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Abigail B. Walker, of Concord.)

10 shares Nashua National Bank stock.....	\$1,000.00
25 shares State National Bank stock.....	2,500.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Salt Lake City bond.....	1,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
4 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,500.00

## WILLIAMS FUND.

(Gift of John Williams, of Hanover.)

2 shares Railroad National Bank stock.....	\$200.00
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In addition to the above-mentioned permanent funds, amounting to three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-two cents (\$301,756.92), there are in the hands of the financial agent forty-three shares of old Shawmut Bank stock, upon which 112 per cent has been paid, and one five-hundred-dollar bond of the New Hampshire Trust Company, upon which 45 per cent of the principal has been returned. Payments received from time to time on these are entered on the general cash account, to be applied hereafter as the by-laws require.

The debt of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), incurred some years since for finishing and furnishing the Twitchell building and for the introduction of fireproof ventilators to the attics of the hospital structures, has been reduced to three thousand dollars. As appears by the foregoing account, forty-five hundred dollars of the principal has been discharged the past year.

JOSEPH B. WALKER,  
*Financial Agent.*

CONCORD, N. H., November 16, 1901.

CONCORD, N. H., November 16, 1901.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing report of the receipts and expenditures of J. B. Walker, financial agent of the New Hampshire State Hospital, from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, inclusive, and find the same correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched. I have also compared the foregoing schedule of the securities of the New Hampshire State Hospital with the securities in his hands, and find the same to agree in all particulars.

W. F. THAYER,  
*Auditor.*

# THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital:*

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive, and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the hospital in his custody at the date last mentioned:

## RECEIPTS.

Cash brought from last year's account.....	\$4,197.37
received on account of sundry securities	
paid, sold, liquidated, or exchanged....	43,721.62
received for rights to subscribe for new stock	
sold .....	1,285.63
received for rebate on money paid.....	180.50
received for interest and dividends.....	14,407.28
	<hr/>
	\$63,792.40

## EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid treasurer for support of indigent patients, etc. ....	\$10,000.00
paid treasurer for improvement of hospital grounds .....	1,000.00
paid treasurer, income of Adams fund....	180.00
paid treasurer, income of Conant fund....	346.25
paid New Hampshire Savings Bank, loan (\$3,000) and interest (\$84.59).....	3,084.59
paid for securities purchased.....	38,788.83
paid for insurance.....	1,023.85

Cash paid for sundry miscellaneous expenses:	
Land purchased, \$200; financial agent	
for salary and money advanced, \$857.41;	
Mrs. J. H. Carr, \$50; surety bond, \$40;	
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company,	
\$30 .....	\$1,177.49
carried to new account .....	8,191.47
	<hr/>
	\$63,792.40

The following were the several permanent funds of the hospital, October 1, 1902, accompanied by lists of the securities in which they are invested:

## ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	\$1,000.00
4 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock..	400.00
2 United States bonds.....	600.00
1 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bond.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

## BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond.....	\$1,000.00
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## CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

6 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds.....	\$3,300.00
2 Columbus, Ohio, bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	5,000.00
2 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	8,000.00
62 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.....	6,200.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	200.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock.....	1,000.00

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	\$1,000.00
3 shares State National Bank stock.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

## CONANT FUND.

(Legacy of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

2 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$2,000.00
4 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds.....	4,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.....	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,500.00

## CREIGHTON FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. S. E. W. Creighton, of Newmarket.)

1 Boston & Providence Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
2 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

## DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth, of Boscawen.)

4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock.....	\$400.00
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## FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved August 4, 1887.....	
	\$26,378.43

## FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock.....	\$2,000.00
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## KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

3 Minneapolis bonds .....	\$3,000.00
3 United States bonds.....	1,200.00

5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
21 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds .....	21,000.00
9 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bonds...	9,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail- road bonds .....	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds.....	10,000.00
7 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	7,000.00
7 Duluth bonds .....	7,000.00
5 Columbus bonds .....	5,000.00
3 Chicago bonds .....	3,000.00
5 Northern Pacific Railway bonds.....	5,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway bonds..	5,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
12 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	12,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	5,000.00
42 shares Northern Railroad stock.....	4,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock....	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock..	200.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock.....	5,000.00
7 shares Union National Bank stock.....	700.00
47 shares State National Bank stock.....	4,700.00
70 shares St. Joseph, Grand Island & Pacific Railroad, 1st preferred stock.....	7,000.00
25 shares St. Joseph, Grand Island & Pacific Railroad, 2d preferred stock.....	2,500.00
1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,500.00

## KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accord- ance with an act of the legislature, approved 1845 .....	\$6,753.49
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## LOW FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

3 Columbus bonds .....	\$3,000.00
2 Chicago bonds .....	2,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

## PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	\$1,000.00
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## PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover.)

1 share Union National Bank stock.....	\$100.00
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## PLUMMER FUND.

(Legacy of William Plummer, of Londonderry.)

5 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock..	\$500.00
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## RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

4 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds (55 per cent paid) .....	\$1,800.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad registered bond.....	3,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 United States registered bond.....	5,000.00
3 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	3,000.00
1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,800.00

## RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000.00
5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds .....	5,000.00

30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock .....	\$3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock..	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

## SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds.....	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond.....	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

## SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey F. Smith, of New Ipswich.)

5 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock...	\$500.00
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## SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

6 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds.....	\$6,000.00
2 Boston & Providence Railroad bonds.....	2,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

## SPRING FUND.

2 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock...	\$200.00
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## WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Abigail B. Walker, of Concord.)

15 shares First National Bank of Nashua stock..	\$1,500.00
25 shares State National Bank stock.....	2,500.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond.....	1,000.00
1 Salt Lake City bond.....	1,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00
4 Old Colony Railroad bonds.....	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

## WILLIAMS FUND.

(Gift of John Williams, of Hanover.)

2 shares Railroad National Bank stock..... \$200.00

These twenty-two permanent funds amount, at their par value, to three hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$301,831.92).

In addition to these, there are in the hands of the financial agent five New Hampshire Trust Company bonds of the par value of four thousand dollars, now in process of liquidation. From these, twenty-two hundred dollars of principal and accruing interest has been received and carried to general cash account.

The unpaid balance of the principal of the debt of twelve thousand dollars, incurred for finishing and furnishing the Twitchell building and for the introduction of fireproof ventilators to the attics of the hospital buildings, has been paid during the last year.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH B. WALKER,

*Financial Agent.*

CONCORD, N. H., November 12, 1902.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing report of the receipts and expenditures of J. B. Walker, financial agent of the New Hampshire State Hospital, from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive, and find the same correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched. I have also compared the foregoing schedule of the securities of the hospital with the securities in his hands, and find the same to agree in all particulars.

W. F. THAYER,

*Auditor.*

CONCORD, N. H., November 14, 1902.

## AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

MADE BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS DECEMBER 2, 1902.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS,

CONCORD, December 10, 1902.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:*

SIRS,—Upon receipt of a communication from the honorable the secretary of state, notifying the bank commissioners of the passage by your honorable body of the following vote: "That the bank commissioners be directed to audit the accounts of the New Hampshire State Hospital and make an examination of the financial condition of that institution,"—communicated to us on November 11, 1902, and in compliance with chapter 86, Laws of 1897, the board proceeded to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the hospital and those of the financial agent for the two annual periods ending September 30, 1901, and September 30, 1902, comprising all the accounts of the trustees and the agents appointed by them that are required to be audited by the bank commissioners; and they herewith submit the following report:

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

#### RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, as shown by the books of the treasurer:

Balance on hand as found by the bank commissioners at their examination of 1900.....	\$93.02
From private patients for board and attendance	49,937.59

From the several counties of the state having indigent patients at the hospital, as follows:

Belknap .....	\$212.02	
Carroll .....	447.75	
Cheshire .....	610.19	
Coös .....	415.62	
Grafton .....	24.61	
Hillsborough .....	1,961.13	
Merrimack .....	574.24	
Rockingham .....	720.94	
Strafford .....	5,639.92	
Sullivan .....	487.25	
	<hr/>	\$11,093.67

From towns in the state having indigent patients at the hospital for which they are chargeable, as follows:

Canaan .....	\$5.00	
Charlestown .....	213.73	
Conway .....	211.59	
Dover .....	98.72	
Fitzwilliam .....	212.21	
Hanover .....	20.47	
Jefferson .....	20.54	
Keene .....	378.87	
Laconia .....	273.89	
Lyme .....	83.54	
Marlborough .....	262.86	
Nashua .....	112.71	
Plymouth .....	224.38	
Rochester .....	208.73	
Salisbury .....	104.74	
Somersworth .....	209.98	
Strafford .....	157.19	
Sullivan .....	33.42	
Tilton .....	231.80	
	<hr/>	3,064.37

From the state treasurer for the support of insane persons who have been inmates of the hospital for twenty years ..... 4,370.92

From the state treasurer for the support of convict insane, committed to the hospital by order of the court .....	\$6,006.73
From the state treasurer for the support of indigent insane patients, ordered to the New Hampshire State Hospital by the commission of lunacy .....	16,107.80
The annual appropriation by the state for the support at the hospital of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor may from time to time designate.....	6,000.00
The annual appropriation by the state for the hospital library .....	100.00
From the John Conant fund, for the support of indigent patients, preference being given to those from the town of Jaffrey.....	316.00
From the Isaac Adams fund, for the payment of a suitable person to manage the workshop erected for the manufacture of brooms and mattresses .....	180.00
From income of bequests and trust funds held by the trustees .....	8,000.00
Incidental appropriations, as made by trustees..	500.00
From the sale of articles, being chiefly the surplus manufacture of the broom and mattress shop .....	1,931.22
From money borrowed for purchase of coal.....	3,290.07
Sundry receipts .....	173.81
	<hr/>
	\$111,165.20

## EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

For provisions .....	\$31,772.52
house furnishings .....	3,925.94
articles purchased and charged to patients..	5,044.09
lighting .....	2,842.84
heating and cooking .....	9,206.30

Services, superintendent and treasurer	
for nine months.....	\$2,250.00
first assistant physician.....	1,500.00
second assistant physician....	1,000.00
all other employees .....	<u>23,945.61</u>
	\$28,695.61
For medical supplies .....	1,041.41
ordinary repairs .....	7,269.61
expenses of farm and provender.....	9,639.78
permanent improvements .....	2,736.11
expenses of trustees .....	73.60
public exercises .....	593.94
general expense .....	5,055.34
stationery, postage, and express.....	<u>1,017.79</u>
	\$108,914.88
Receipts during this period.....	\$111,165.20
Less expenditures .....	<u>108,914.88</u>
Balance to credit this account October 1,	
1901 .....	\$2,250.32

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902:

Balance on hand .....	\$2,250.32
From private patients for board and attendance	46,868.06
From the several counties of the state having indi-	
gent patients at the hospital, as follows:	
Belknap .....	\$226.21
Carroll .....	329.50
Cheshire .....	809.18
Coös .....	157.67
Grafton .....	42.06
Hillsborough .....	1,587.75
Merrimack .....	7,823.25
Rockingham .....	533.54
Strafford .....	5,031.90
Sullivan .....	<u>726.59</u>
	17,267.65

From towns in the state having indigent patients  
at the hospital for which they are chargeable, as  
follows:

Amherst .....	\$17.75	
Andover .....	257.54	
Canaan .....	8.97	
Charlestown .....	229.58	
Conway .....	212.53	
Danville .....	47.00	
Enfield .....	24.25	
Exeter .....	94.10	
Fitzwilliam .....	157.12	
Hanover .....	55.01	
Jefferson .....	43.53	
Keene .....	437.45	
Laconia .....	179.40	
Lebanon .....	180.37	
Manchester .....	100.50	
Marlborough .....	211.93	
Nashua .....	348.06	
Plymouth .....	215.23	
Rochester .....	141.78	
Somersworth .....	105.22	
Strafford .....	104.86	
Tilton .....	63.61	
		<hr/>
		\$3,235.79

From the state treasurer for the support of insane persons who have been inmates of the hospital for twenty years .....	4,219.64
From the state treasurer for the support of con- vict insane, committed to the hospital by order of the court .....	5,192.94
From the state treasurer for the support of indi- gent insane patients, ordered to the New Hampshire State Hospital by the commission of lunacy .....	15,206.49

The annual appropriation by the state for the support at the hospital of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor may from time to time designate.....	\$6,000.00
The annual appropriation by the state for the hospital library .....	100.00
From the John Conant fund, for the support of indigent patients, preference being given to those from the town of Jaffrey.....	267.25
From the Isaac Adams fund, for the payment of a suitable person to manage the workshop erected for the manufacture of brooms and mattresses	130.00
From income of bequests and trust funds held by the trustees .....	8,000.00
Incidental appropriations, as made by the trustees	500.00
From the sale of articles, being chiefly the surplus manufacture of the broom and mattress shop	1,493.96
Sundry receipts .....	320.97
	<hr/>
	\$111,103.07

## EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

For provisions .....	\$27,958.68
house furnishings .....	4,435.32
articles purchased and charged to patients..	6,387.86
lighting .....	2,804.47
heating and cooking .....	9,294.84
medical supplies .....	969.34
Services, superintendent and treasurer \$3,000.00	
first assistant physician....	1,500.00
second assistant physician..	1,000.00
all other employees.....	24,830.43
	<hr/>
	30,330.43

For ordinary repairs .....	\$6,749.55
permanent improvements .....	4,794.84
expenses of farm and provender.....	9,767.31
stationery, postage, and express.....	1,565.00
expenses of trustees.....	71.70
public exercises .....	854.60
Cash on hand October 1, 1902.....	5,119.13
	<hr/>
	\$111,103.07

## FINANCIAL AGENT'S ACCOUNT.

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, inclusive, as shown by the books of the financial agent:

Cash on hand, as found by the bank commissioners at their examination of 1900.....	\$1,663.68
From securities exchanged or sold.....	10,659.00
Interest and dividends.....	16,448.25
Taxes refunded .....	225.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,995.93

## EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, inclusive, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

Cash paid treasurer of hospital for support of indigent insane .....	\$8,000.00
paid treasurer of hospital, income of Conant fund .....	316.00
paid treasurer of hospital, income of Adams fund .....	180.00
paid New Hampshire Savings Bank, note..	4,500.00
paid New Hampshire Savings Bank, interest on note .....	515.00
paid J. B. Walker, salary .....	800.00
paid for insurance .....	961.30

Cash paid for miscellaneous expenses .....	\$79.09
paid for surety bonds .....	75.00
paid for securities exchanged or purchased	9,371.17
Cash on hand .....	4,197.37
	<hr/>
	\$28,995.93

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive, as shown by the books of the financial agent:

Cash on hand October 1, 1901.....	\$4,197.37
From securities exchanged or sold.....	43,721.62
Interest and dividends .....	14,407.28
Rights sold .....	1,285.63
Rebate on cash payments .....	180.50
	<hr/>
	\$63,792.40

## EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive, as shown by the books, and for which proper vouchers were exhibited:

Cash paid treasurer of hospital for support of indigent insane .....	\$10,000.00
paid treasurer of hospital, income of Conant fund .....	346.25
paid treasurer of hospital, income of Adams fund .....	180.00
paid treasurer for improvement of hospital grounds .....	1,000.00
paid New Hampshire Savings Bank, note..	3,000.00
paid New Hampshire Savings Bank, interest on note .....	84.59
paid for insurance .....	1,023.85
paid J. B. Walker, salary .....	800.00
paid for land purchased.....	200.00
paid Mrs. J. H. Carr.....	50.00
paid for surety bond.....	40.00

Cash paid for miscellaneous expenses.....	\$87.41
paid for securities exchanged or purchased	38,703.25
for interest on securities purchased.....	85.58
on deposit in Mechanics' National Bank, Concord .....	8,191.47
	<hr/>
	\$63,792.40

The commissioners repeat what was said by them at their last audit in December, 1900, as to an apparent discrepancy between the accounts of the financial agent and those of the superintendent and treasurer as to the amount paid by the financial agent to the treasurer of the hospital in each year, growing out of a difference in the actual time when each closes his yearly account. These accounts are reconciled by us in the same manner as two years ago, by the omission from the financial agent's account of the first two items in 1900,—one of which is an item of \$2,000 for the support of indigent insane, and the other, \$79, in the Conant fund, as belonging to the previous year. It is hoped some method will be adopted by the trustees of the hospital which will do away with the recurrence of these seeming discrepancies.

There is a further apparent discrepancy between the amounts shown to have been received by the hospital treasurer from the state treasurer and those shown by the published report of the latter, owing to the fiscal year not covering the same period in each department, allusion to which was made by us in our report of audit in 1900.

Any attempt to reconcile financial differences shown to exist between different departments of the state is made difficult, because the fiscal year in the several departments does not cover the same period. The same difficulty is met with in our verification of the receipts by the treasurer from the various counties and towns making payments to the hospital.

The commissioners have examined the securities in the hands of the financial agent in which the several trust funds belonging to the hospital are invested, and find the same to correspond with the statement as published by the bank com-

missioners in 1898, after accounting for changes and the purchase of new investments as authorized by the governor and council.

Four new funds have been created since the statement of the commissioners of 1898. In the early days of the asylum there was but little trust money to care for, the Fisk and Kimball funds being in the possession of the state. The trustees of the asylum passed a vote that every donation amounting to one hundred dollars should thereafter be kept as a distinct fund. The financial agent has, as opportunity occurred, placed to the credit of any funds of which he had knowledge securities amounting at their face value to the original donation.

John Williams of Hanover a long time ago gave the sum of two hundred dollars to the asylum. This money has now been invested in two shares of the Union National Bank of Lowell, and is kept distinct as the Williams fund.

Mrs. Susan W. Creighton of Newmarket bequeathed to the asylum the sum of three thousand dollars without any condition for its expenditure. This fund is invested in a one thousand dollar 4 per cent bond of the Boston & Providence Railroad and in two one thousand dollar 4 per cent bonds of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

William Plummer of Londonderry, formerly one of the trustees of the asylum, bequeathed to it the sum of five hundred dollars. This fund has been invested in five shares of the First National Bank of Nashua.

A spring of water upon the land of the asylum was sold for two hundred dollars, representing so much real estate. This sum has been invested in two shares of the First National Bank of Nashua.

#### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the appropriation of \$50,000 in 1899, there	
was a balance in the hands of the treasurer on	
September 30, 1901, unexpended, of.....	\$738.90
Vouchers have been exhibited for the balance of	
this appropriation, amounting to.....	738.90

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made by the legislature of 1901. See chapter 31, Laws of 1901.

There has been received from the state treasurer	\$15,000.00
Vouchers for payments from this appropriation	
have been exhibited, amounting to.....	<u>13,657.45</u>

Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands	
of the treasurer of the hospital of.....	\$1,342.55

Respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS W. BAKER,

JOHN HATCH,

GEO. WAIT CUMMINGS,

*Bank Commissioners.*

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

IN ACCOUNT WITH LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION  
FOR YEAR 1901.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash received of state treasurer..... \$15,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid C. L. Fellows & Company, iron stairway in bakerly .....	\$1,500.00
C. L. Fellows & Company, tile flooring....	321.20
plumbing stock .....	70.09
C. L. Fellows & Company, brick fire escape and iron stairway .....	2,000.00
George E. Gilchrist Company, plumbing stock in administration building.....	272.59
labor on plumbing in administration build- ing .....	288.93
C. L. Fellows Company, contract bakery... ..	267.67
C. L. Fellows Company, contract bakery... ..	1,400.00
Bailey Oven Company, bakers' oven.....	550.00
C. L. Fellows & Company, bakery contract plumbing stock, administration building and bakerly .....	381.00
Chadwick Boston Lead Company, lead pipe connecting farmer's house.....	539.57
George Abbott, Jr., painting Kent and ad- ministration buildings, ceilings and floors	66.53
F. B. Hutchinson Building Co., steel ceil- ing and hard pine floors for Kent and administration buildings .....	280.37
	796.42

Paid J. L. A. Chellis, contract farmer's cottage..	\$2,382.00
E. Brewer & Company, flour elevator for bakery .....	148.56
C. H. McKenna & Company, electric fix- tures, farmer's cottage .....	44.25
M. L. Clifford & Company, range connec- tion, farmer's cottage .....	7.87
F. W. Landon & Company, connecting elec- tric light mains in farmer's cottage....	6.00
Fred Rollins, papering farmer's cottage...	38.25
Rowell & Plummer, mason work, farmer's cottage .....	21.90
C. L. Fellows & Company, connecting farm- er's cottage with city sewer.....	69.00
Giles Wheeler, architect's plans.....	20.00
Union Machine Company, food elevators...	124.00
C. L. Fellows & Company, fireproof elevator well, Rumford wing .....	683.75
C. L. Fellows & Company, fireproof elevator well, Peaslee wing .....	693.75
C. L. Fellows & Company, fireproof elevator well, administration building.....	683.75
C. L. Fellows & Company, fireproof elevator well, Chandler wing .....	683.75
Bailey Oven Company, new kitchen oven..	575.00
New Hampshire State Hospital, for carpen- ter's services .....	83.80
Total .....	<hr/> \$15,000.00

## GENERAL EXHIBIT.

### PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT MARKET VALUE FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Asparagus .....	225	bunches at	\$0.10	\$22.50
Rhubarb .....	4,000	bunches	.01	40.00
Lettuce .....	5,000	heads	.03	150.00
Cucumbers .....	120	dozen	.15	18.00
Peas .....	50	bushels	1.60	80.00
Spinach .....	100	bushels	.40	40.00
String beans .....	30	bushels	.80	24.00
Shell beans .....	28	bushels	1.00	28.00
Pickling cucumbers	16	bushels	1.50	24.00
Tomatoes (ripe) ...	50	bushels	1.00	50.00
Tomatoes (green) ..	15	bushels	.75	11.25
Sweet corn .....	300	dozen	.12	36.00
Early cabbage ....	1,000	heads	.04	40.00
Winter cabbage ...	500	heads	.08	40.00
Beets .....	150	heads	.50	75.00
Potatoes .....	481	heads	.80	384.80
Small potatoes ....	30	bushels	.20	6.00
Late celery .....	1,000	heads	.05	50.00
Early celery .....	2,000	heads	.05	100.00
Onions .....	600	bushels	.80	480.00
Carrots .....	63	bushels	.40	25.20
Parsnips .....	130	bushels	.50	65.00
Grass for soiling...	115	tons	2.00	230.00
Ensilage corn .....	350	tons	3.00	1,050.00
Corn for soiling ...	60	tons	2.00	120.00
Rye for soiling ....	42	tons	2.00	84.00
Hay .....	60	tons	18.00	1,080.00
Milk produced ....	123,367	quarts	.04	4,934.68
Beef for use .....	4,299	pounds	.08½	365.41

Pork for use .....	12,805	pounds	\$0.07	\$896.35
	2,210	pounds	.06	132.60
Calves sold .....	30			45.25
Hogs sold .....				238.20
Hungarian soiling..	20	tons	2.00	40.00
Rowen .....	25	tons	2.00	50.00
Ice for use .....	3,769	cakes	.04	150.76
Ice sold .....	2,436	cakes	.04	97.44
Hides sold .....	7			38.00
Pigs sold .....	60			165.00
				<hr/>
				\$11,507.44

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT PINEHURST FOR  
THE YEAR 1901.

Cauliflower .....	50	heads at	\$0.15	\$7.50
Citron .....	52		.15	7.80
Corn .....	185	dozen	.12	22.20
Shell beans .....	72	quarts	.10	7.20
Potatoes .....	72	bushels	.70	50.40
Carrots .....	18	bushels	.40	7.20
Tomatoes .....	7	bushels	1.00	7.00
Watermelons .....	390			39.00
Cantaloupe .....	94		.05	4.70
Radishes .....	298	dozen	.05	14.90
Lettuce .....	14	dozen	.36	5.04
Turnips .....	211	bushels	.85	179.35
Peas .....	7	bushels	1.60	11.20
Beans .....	7	bushels	1.00	7.00
Beets .....	9	bushels	.50	4.50
Cucumbers .....	204	dozen	.15	30.60
Cabbage .....	412	heads	.08	32.96
Squash .....	18	dozen	.50	9.00
Hay .....	12	tons	18.00	216.00
Honey .....	104	pounds	.20	20.80
Milk .....	3,580	quarts	.04	143.20
Corn .....	3	tons	2.00	6.00

Strawberries .....	1,070	quarts	\$0.10	\$107.00
Paranips .....	6	bushels	.50	3.00
				<hr/>
				\$943.55
Products of farm and garden.....				11,507.44
				<hr/>
				\$12,450.99

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT MARKET VALUE FOR  
THE YEAR 1902.

Asparagus .....	600	bunches at	\$0.10	\$60.00
Rhubarb .....	7,300	pounds	.01	73.00
Lettuce .....	7,000	heads	.03	210.00
Cucumbers .....	900	dozen	.15	135.00
Peas .....	60	bushels	1.60	96.00
Winter squash .....	30	tons	20.00	600.00
Summer squash ...	25	bushels	1.00	25.00
Spinach .....	190	bushels	.40	76.00
String beans .....	47	bushels	.80	37.60
Shell beans .....	8	bushels	1.00	8.00
Pickling cucumbers	.42	bushels	1.50	63.00
Tomatoes (ripe) ...	130	bushels	1.00	130.00
Tomatoes (green) ..	56	bushels	.75	42.00
Sweet corn .....	500	dozen	.12	60.00
Early cabbage ....	1,000	heads	.04	40.00
Winter cabbage ...	4,500	heads	.05	225.00
Beets .....	559	bushels	.50	279.50
Potatoes .....	30	bushels	.80	24.00
Small potatoes ....	30	bushels	.20	6.00
Late celery .....	574	heads	.05	28.70
Early celery .....	641	heads	.05	32.05
Onions .....	584	bushels	.80	467.20
Carrots .....	111	bushels	.50	55.50
Parsnips .....	108	bushels	.50	54.00
Grass for soiling...	75	tons	2.00	150.00
Ensilage corn .....	225	tons	3.00	675.00
Corn for soiling....	25	tons	2.00	50.00

## REPORT OF STATE HOSPITAL.

Rye for soiling....	30	tons	\$2.00	\$60.00
Hay .....	60	tons	18.00	1,080.00
Milk produced ....	125,780	quarts	.04	5,031.20
Beef for use .....	4,910	pounds	.08½	417.35
Pork for use .....	16,729	pounds	.08	1,338.32
Calves sold .....	23			42.75
Hogs sold .....				42.50
Rowen .....	30	tons	2.00	60.00
Ice for use .....	3,769	cakes	.04	150.76
Ice sold .....	2,436	cakes	.04	97.44
Hides sold .....	7			75.00
Pigs sold .....	43			141.00
				<hr/>
				\$12,238.87

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT PINEHURST FOR  
THE YEAR 1902.

Cauliflower .....	54	heads at	\$0.15	\$8.10
Corn .....	136	dozen	.12	16.32
Shell beans .....	76	quarts	.10	7.60
Potatoes .....	26	bushels	.70	18.20
Carrots .....	9	bushels	.40	3.60
Tomatoes .....	11	bushels	1.00	11.00
Cantaloupe .....	16		.05	.80
Radishes .....	178	dozen	.05	8.90
Lettuce .....	250	dozen	.36	90.00
Turnips .....	39	bushels	.85	33.15
Peas .....	21	bushels	1.60	33.60
Beans .....	12	bushels	1.00	12.00
Beets .....	10	bushels	.50	5.00
Cucumbers .....	193	dozen	.15	28.95
Cabbage .....	300	heads	.08	24.00
Hay .....	11	tons	18.00	198.00
Honey .....	54	pounds	.20	10.80
Milk .....	3,493	quarts	.04	139.72
Corn .....	4	tons	2.00	8.00
Strawberries .....	640	quarts	.10	64.00

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Parsnips .....	8 bushels	\$0.50	\$4.00
Apples .....	16 barrels	1.25	20.00
			<hr/>
			\$745.74
Products of farm and garden .....			12,238.87
			<hr/>
			\$12,984.61

## WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Sheets .....	625
Pillow slips .....	568
Table covers .....	58
Napkins .....	168
Towels .....	1,074
Mattresses .....	30
Pillow ticks .....	28
Comforters .....	8
Curtains .....	159
Stand covers .....	131
Sofa pillows .....	12
Laundry bags .....	8
Horse blankets .....	8
Carpets .....	13
Rugs .....	50
Dresses .....	101
Skirts .....	49
Waists .....	6
Cape .....	1
Aprons .....	51
Bibs .....	12
Chemises .....	5
Corset covers .....	9
Days' work, miscellaneous .....	434

## WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Sheets .....	709
--------------	-----

Pillow slips .....	802
Towels .....	1,028
Table cloths .....	111
Napkins .....	250
Mattresses .....	55
Pillow ticks .....	41
Curtains .....	287
Stand cloths .....	135
Laundry bags .....	25
Carpets .....	6
Rugs .....	50
Dresses .....	104
Skirts .....	87
Chemises .....	2
Aprons .....	34
Sofa pillows .....	6
Bibs .....	5
Waists .....	9
Days' mending .....	411
Horse blankets .....	2
Camisoles .....	3

PRESERVES MADE IN KITCHEN FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER  
30, 1902.

Rhubarb .....	435 gallons.
Tomatoes .....	158 "
Piccalilli .....	135 "
Blueberries .....	28 "
Strawberries .....	25 quarts.
Currants .....	9 "
Crab-apples .....	29 "
Gooseberries .....	13 "
Jelly .....	35 tumblers.
Crab-apple jelly .....	38 "
Pickles .....	10 barrels.

# **MILK RECORD.**

## MILK RECORD FOR YEAR

NUMBER OF COWS.	1900.			1901.		
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1.....	531½	480½	394	64		132½
2.....	637½	536	406	183		694½
3.....	29½	746½	700	674	536½	484
4.....	633½	585½	652½	645	450	41
5.....	98					
6.....	686½	637	701	720	563½	449½
7.....	512	431	362½	677½	636	626½
8.....	706½	626½	567	490½	291	25
9.....	371	217		695½	615½	548
10.....	273	614½	671	692	575	563
11.....	585½	527½	560½	535½	275½	
12.....	645½	668	733	696	540½	451½
13.....						
14.....				896½	842	732
15.....	578	509	494	471½	419	445
16.....	517	828½	914	882	662½	633½
17.....			905	896	681	645
18.....	376	331½	366½	373½	307½	265
19.....	459½	406½	388	391	264½	547
20.....	767½	638	683	696	562½	380
21.....	720	656½	687	675	483	236
22.....	162½		389½	1,082	821½	731½
23.....				792½	801	717½
24.....	655	635½	665½	626	357½	211
25.....	663½	405	104			639
26.....			997½	904	679	591½
27.....	329	153		375½	787	719½
28.....	519	520	560½	566	460	503
29.....	428	289½	346	42		700
30.....	575½	481½	413	434		390½
31.....	414½	372	89	436½	649½	661½
32.....	609	738½	688	716	623½	597
33.....	694½	596	660	664	546½	497½
34.....	627	538½	405	131		
35.....	531	505	512½	490½	359	88
36.....	283	959	958	965	783½	793½
37.....	652½	613	661	672	534	406½
38.....	723	685	752½	731½	539½	345
39.....	742	615	641	581	457½	239
40.....	686½	638½	741½	722½	540	390
41.....	819	724	704½	692	538½	485½
42.....	177½					
43.....						
44.....						
45.....	40	725½	682½	580½	331½	39½
46.....						
47.....	589½	566	667½	710	610	616½
48.....						
49.....	524	468	481	499½	400½	384½
50.....	471	421	355½	204½	32	
51.....						
52.....				685½	623½	538½
53.....						
54.....	530	487	526	524½	247½	
55.....						
56.....	562½	486½	399½	200	14	
57.....						
58.....						
59.....	603	534	540	562½	474½	451½
60.....						
Total.....	22,729	22,597	24,156	26,569	20,996½	19,634½

## REPORT OF STATE HOSPITAL.

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ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

1901.						
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
849½	210½	917	815	741½	632½	5,768½
845½	737½					4,040
377	353½	339	215	16½	366	4,837½
492	973½	961	920	822	669½	7,845½
						98
137					34½	3,958
565	603	552½	434½	279	152½	5,832
404½	969	895	815½	694	595½	7,110
473½	565	583½	450½	208½	62	4,790
522	641½	570	427	277	55	5,881
				713½	746	3,944
376	699½	759½	745	688	605	7,607½
613	744	756	685	643	517	6,428½
318½	204			697½	714½	4,851
546	629	606	337½	303½	84½	6,974
516½	600	498½	327½	56	353	5,480½
34	352	623				3,029
520½	549½	503	471	421½	366	5,288
118½	2½					3,850
7½	490	1,025½	950	819	716	7,464½
640	775	819	747½	652	572	7,392½
616	758	725	515½	361½	254½	5,541½
107½	2		993	913½	779	5,945½
753	923½	840½	751½	618½	552½	6,251
503	555½	456½	84			4,771
611	690	686	609	533½	444	5,937½
449½	536	548½	502	439	391½	6,015
949½	1,006	974	891	751½	591½	6,969
692	758	745	715	702½	611½	6,128
573½	709½	700½	632½	534½	462½	6,236
392	297	78	146½		708½	5,594
465½	623	670	492½	532	435	6,876½
	760½	855½	757½	684½	613	5,372½
82	969½	880	768	649	538½	6,373
688	820	805	718	527	372	8,672
212	4½	33	938	788	665½	6,179
68			794	889½	772	6,300
56		231	998	769	690½	6,020
232½	9½	98½		230	441½	4,731
206½	2½		314	762½	669	5,918
						177½
		685	742	721½	610½	5,158½
491½	419½	81½				4,752
319½	316	150		530	589	4,662
318½	946	797	689	597½	491½	5,323½
477½	534½	442½	302	77½		3,681½
						2,315
182½	1,004	1,041½	894	731½	618	6,124
402	454½	423½	270½	22½		4,744½
18,205½	23,198½	23,356½	22,864½	21,399	19,543	265,239

One quart, 2.15 pounds. Total for year in pounds, 265,239; total for year in quarts, 123,367. Average per cow in quarts, 3,008; average per day in quarts, 8.2; average number of cows milked daily, 41 1-6.

## MILK RECORD FOR YEAR

NUMBER OF COWS.	1901.			1902.		
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1.....	699	657½	565½	532½	426½	302
2.....		548	677½	644	549	621
3.....	643½	528	525½	510½	394½	347½
4.....	718½	625	617½	594	567	680½
5.....		685	803½	694	634½	726
6.....	510½	471½	456	420½	361½	431½
7.....		344½	813½	774½	669	684
8.....	595½	432½	302	238½	46	
9.....		456	763	669½	523	519½
10.....	370½	937	918½	851½	677½	730½
11.....	703	637½	607½	532½	462	472
12.....	576	487	440½	450½	356	365
13.....						
14.....	513	341	215	85½		118
15.....	727	564½	485	483½	434½	423
16.....		279½	866	722½	597½	763
17.....	581½	496½	441	421½	367	419
18.....	543½	550	521	508½	472½	548½
19.....	341	81	469	678	550	528
20.....			169	990½	783	778½
21.....	705	627	526½	501½	397	260½
22.....	609	505	413	225	40½	
23.....	21½		832½	719½	567½	668
24.....	815½	757½	686½	676½	573	634
25.....	622	541	394	251	28	
26.....						
27.....	419	301½	54			582
28.....	417	249½	35			540
29.....	600	441½	59½			1,149½
30.....	661	577½	532½	546½	504½	574
31.....	484	400	362	304		472
32.....	855	643½	648½	642	548	508½
33.....	454½	432	386	422½	318	212½
34.....	629	539	438½	365	239½	129
35.....	557	454½	389½	415½	368½	400½
36.....	264½	328	581½	564½	508½	576
37.....	717	606½	513½	538½	495	588½
38.....	830½	798	761½	730	648½	696
39.....	677	616½	586	585½	482	495
40.....	454	393	396½	382½	341	379½
41.....	647½	536½	480	477½	436	403½
42.....						
43.....						
44.....						
45.....	656½	560½	514½	534	474½	521
46.....						
47.....	745½	405½	406½	406	345½	403½
48.....						
49.....	589½	484	417	457	408½	390
50.....	569½	491	435½	412	170	5½
51.....						
52.....			597	682½	533½	588½
53.....						
54.....						
55.....						
56.....	694	653½	511	478	349	134
57.....						
58.....			541	684	611	674½
59.....						
60.....						
Total.....	22,225½	21,463½	23,186	22,529	18,238½	21,463½

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ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

1902.						Total.
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
117			447	961½	849	5,557½
561	577½	575½	497	392½	125½	5,708½
182			177	1,037	889½	5,235
658	609	649	596½	349		6,724
678½	716	729	582½	337½		6,586½
213½	844½	814	734	669½	594½	6,521½
659½	693½	685½	691	600½	464½	7,080½
427	861½	802	800	820½	77½	6,100
480½	476	424	309	19		4,639½
638½	632	576	432½	149		6,913½
313½	99	150½	1,030½	1,022½	881	6,901½
275½	197	744	754	756½	740	6,142
836	724	680½	661	681	712½	5,567½
310½	272½	155		707½	889½	5,452½
586½	609	589	597½	584	447	6,641½
387½	403	404½	395½	337	152	4,796
495½	455	439	350	42	381½	5,307
477	458½	528½	560½	578	525	5,774½
654	722	751½	725	657	548	6,778½
327	106½	900	876	894	822	6,616
620½	883	799	773½	774½	716½	6,066
590½	618	652½	650½	640	611½	6,592
30	584	635½	671½	668½	652	7,934
	761½	759½	793	809½	750	5,739½
		739½	773	766	708½	2,987
688	558	566½	511			3,690
876½	821½	753	742	738½	644½	5,817½
1,037½	935	871	831½	790	700	7,424½
574½	644½	608½	646½	639½	517½	7,027
644	545	563½	551½	577½	495½	5,134½
321½	118½			637½	994½	5,917½
76		664½	1,096½	1,013½	869	5,945
	511	442½				3,293½
360	299	210		404	682½	4,541
510½	439½	365½	148	81½	1,041½	5,409½
630½	613	634	637½	669½	663	7,306½
574	484	286	1½		676	6,486
297	101	272	978	935½	807½	6,833
370	396½	409½	429	442½	390½	4,784½
181			176½	978½	833	5,150
		733½	818½	851	747½	3,150½
450½	389½	214		258	854½	5,426½
293½	717	658½	687	646½	601	6,316
		153½	468½	442	406½	4,246½
			715½	759½	699½	4,258
587½	729	682	656½	557½	432	6,046
						2,819½
473						2,983½
19,455	20,665	23,271½	24,973½	26,676½	26,280½	270,423

One quart, 2.15 pounds. Total for year in pounds, 270,428; total for year in quarts, 125,780. Average per cow in quarts, 3,067; average per day in quarts, 8.4; average number of cows milked daily, 41 5-12.



## APPENDIX.

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## APPENDIX.

### DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the hospital should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information, as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the hospital cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

### FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of \_\_\_\_\_, of the  
town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and

state of \_\_\_\_\_ as a boarder at the New Hampshire State Hospital, in the city of Concord, we, of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and state of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and state of \_\_\_\_\_, jointly and severally promise to agree to and with said New Hampshire State Hospital, to pay its treasurer \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said hospital therefor, while he shall remain at said hospital; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by \_\_\_\_\_ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning \_\_\_\_\_ to said hospital in case of escape; to remove \_\_\_\_\_ from said hospital when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said hospital responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in \_\_\_\_\_ possession on admission or given to \_\_\_\_\_ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190 .

Attest:

*Principal.* [L. s.]

*Surety.* [L. s.]

NOTE.—Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

### FORM OF PETITION.

To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.

*To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New Hampshire:*

Respectfully represents that \_\_\_\_\_, an insane person, resident of \_\_\_\_\_, in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for \_\_\_\_\_ support at the New Hampshire State Hospital. Wherefore, the undersigned

prays that the said \_\_\_\_\_ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, 190 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said \_\_\_\_\_ is an indigent insane person.

N. B.—Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE.—The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

## ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby order the committal of \_\_\_\_\_ to the New Hampshire State Hospital at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of \_\_\_\_\_, in accordance with the statute, during \_\_\_\_\_ residence at said hospital.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 190 .

NOTE.—To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor, in case of town charge; by county commissioner, in case of county charge.

N. B. Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the laws at the foot of this blank.

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

### REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, made within one week prior to date, we certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is insane, and fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire State Hospital.

\_\_\_\_\_, M. D.  
\_\_\_\_\_, M. D.  
\_\_\_\_\_, 190 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

\_\_\_\_\_, 190 .

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

**SECTION 18.** No person shall be committed to the New Hampshire State Hospital, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

# LAWS

## RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

#### SECTION

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SECTION 1. The hospital for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire State Hospital.

SECT. 2. The government of the hospital is vested in twelve trustees appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the hospital; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the hospital by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the hospital as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the hospital in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the hospital.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the hospital and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The hospital may take and hold in trust any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital, the number of patients admitted and discharged during the year, and all other matters connected with the general inter-

ests of the hospital. It shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state on or before the first day of December.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate and speaker of the house, shall constitute a board of visitors of the hospital; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary, examine into the condition of the patients and the regulations and general management of the hospital; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the legislature, at each biennial session, a report which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the first day of the December next preceding such session.

SECT. 11. No land connected with the hospital shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 12. The property of the hospital is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 13. The sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library of the hospital.

#### COMMITMENT TO HOSPITAL.

SECT. 14. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the hospital, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree upon.

SECT. 15. Any insane pauper supported by a town may be committed to the hospital by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of the town.

SECT. 16. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any judge thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the hospital, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 17. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to

his guardian or any other person, as he may order, may commit such insane person to the hospital; and such petition may be filed, notice issued, and hearing had in vacation or otherwise.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the State Hospital, except by an order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal. Such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate of a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, mayor, or one of the selectmen, certifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. All laws relative to the commitment of insane persons to the New Hampshire State Hospital shall govern the commitment of insane persons to all other places in this state where insane persons are confined; but no insane person, other than a pauper, shall be admitted to any county asylum.

#### SUPPORT AT STATE HOSPITAL.

SECT. 20. Any insane person committed to the hospital by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 21. When the means of support of any inmate of the hospital shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent shall immediately cause notice in writing of the fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall pay to the hospital the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 22. Any insane person charged with an offense, the punishment whereof is death or confinement in the state prison, committed to the hospital by order of the supreme

court, shall be supported at the expense of the state during his confinement there. Any other insane person committed to the hospital by the supreme court or a judge thereof, and any insane person committed by a judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 23. The county or town paying the expense of the support of an inmate of the hospital shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of the inmate himself, if of sufficient ability to pay; otherwise of the town, county, or person by law liable for his support.

SECT. 24. The city of Concord shall not be liable for the support of any insane person committed to the hospital unless he was committed from said city.

SECT. 25. Any insane person who has been an inmate of the State Hospital for twenty years, and been supported in whole or in part during that time by others than the town or county chargeable therewith, and who has no means of support and no relations chargeable therewith, and who cannot properly be discharged from the hospital, shall be supported there at the expense of the state.

SECT. 26. The sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) is annually appropriated for the support at the State Hospital of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor, from time to time, may designate; but two thirds at least of the sum shall be applied to the support of private patients who are not maintained at public charge.

#### DISCHARGE FROM STATE HOSPITAL.

SECT. 27. Any person committed to the State Hospital may be discharged by any three of the trustees, by the commission of lunacy, or by a justice of the supreme court, whenever a further retention at the hospital is, in their opinion, unnecessary; but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 28. Some one of the trustees, without previous notice, shall visit the hospital at least twice every month, and

give suitable opportunity to every inmate therein to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever he deems it proper, he shall call to his aid two other trustees, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such inmate and of the statements by him made. If, in their judgment, a further detention is unnecessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such inmate. They may order such immediate change in the treatment of any inmate as they deem judicious; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 29. The superintendent shall furnish stationery to any inmate who desires it; and shall transmit promptly and without inspection, to the trustee whom the board may designate, all letters addressed to the board by inmates of the hospital.

#### CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

SECT. 30. In event of the sudden death of any inmate, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

#### COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

SECT. 31. All persons deprived of their liberty in this state by being committed to custody as insane persons, shall be wards of the state and subject to state supervision.

SECT. 32. The state board of health shall constitute a commission of lunacy.

SECT. 33. The commission, by one or more of their members, shall, without previous notice, visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire State Hospital for remedial treatment, and such

person while under such treatment shall be supported at the expense of the state. When the need of such treatment shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town, or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer continued at the hospital it shall be at the expense of such county, town, or relative.

SECT. 34. The commission shall keep a correct record of the number of commitments, discharges, and deaths at each asylum, institution, or other place of detention, and of the age, sex, and nationality of each person committed, discharged, or deceased, and shall report the same annually to the governor and council, with any other matters or recommendations which in their judgment are important.

SECT. 35. The superintendent of every asylum or other place in this state where insane persons are confined, shall, within three days after the commitment thereto of any person, notify the commission thereof, upon blanks furnished for that purpose; and the said superintendent shall at all times furnish to the board such information regarding the insane in his charge as they may request.

SECT. 36. To meet the expenses imposed upon the commission by the foregoing sections, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), or so much thereof as may be required, is annually appropriated; and the expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council.

—*Public Statutes of N. H., chapter 10.*

SECT. 4. The following persons are also exempted from military duty:

. . . . .  
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the State Hospital;

. . . . .  
the officers and keepers of the State Hospital.

—*Public Statutes, chapter 96.*

SECTION 1. Whenever the grand jury shall omit to find an indictment against a person, for the reason of insanity or mental derangement, or a person prosecuted for an offense shall

be acquitted by the petit jury for the same reason, such jury shall certify the same to the court.

SECT. 2. Any person prosecuted for an offense may plead that he is not guilty by reason of insanity or mental derangement, and such plea may be accepted by the state's counsel, or may be found true by the verdict of the jury.

SECT. 3. In either of the cases aforesaid, the court, if they are of opinion that it will be dangerous that such person should go at large, may commit him to the prison or to the State Hospital, there to remain until he is discharged by due course of law.

SECT. 4. The governor and council or the supreme court may discharge any such person from prison, or may transfer any prisoner who is insane to the State Hospital, to be there kept at the expense of the state, whenever they are satisfied that such discharge or transfer shall be conducive to the health and comfort of the person and the welfare of the public.

SECT. 5. If any insane person is confined in jail, or a house of correction, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the hospital if they think it expedient.

—*Public Statutes, chapter 255.*

AN ACT in addition to chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, relating to insane persons.

SECTION 1. When application is made to the judge of probate, or the supreme court or any justice thereof, for the committal of any person to the State Hospital, said court or judge may appoint two reputable physicians to examine said person, with or without notice to him or her from said court or judge; said physicians shall immediately report the result to said court or judge, who may, upon such report, and such evidence as can be produced, order said person to be committed to said hospital when there is a sufficient reason for making such order.

SECT. 2. Said supreme court, or any justice thereof, shall at any time, with or without notice, upon application and due cause shown, investigate the question whether there is suffi-

cient reason for the detention in said hospital of any person who has been committed thereto, and shall order his or her discharge where said order ought to be made, with or without a writ.

[Approved February 26, 1845.]

JOINT RESOLUTION with reference to the title of the property of the New Hampshire State Hospital.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

WHEREAS, The entire property of the New Hampshire State Hospital is owned by the state of New Hampshire, either absolutely or in trust, but the legal title of the land, buildings, and other property stands in the name of the trustees of the asylum appointed by the state, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the legal title should conform to the actual title, therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

That the attorney-general be directed to examine the deeds and other conveyances of title to said property, and advise the trustees what conveyances, if any, should be made to perfect the legal title of the state to said property, and the trustees be directed to execute such conveyances as may be advised by the attorney-general, and deliver the same to the governor and council in behalf of the state, within sixty days from the passage of this resolution.

[Approved March 24, 1897.]

AN ACT in relation to the New Hampshire State Hospital.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SECTION 1. No change shall be made by the trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital of its trust funds, except upon approval by the governor and council. In making

any investments of its trust funds, the trustees shall submit their recommendations to the governor and council before such investments are made. The governor and council may also direct in whose custody the bonds, notes, and other securities of the institution shall be kept.

SECT. 2. The auditing of the accounts of the trustees, or any agent appointed by them, shall be performed by the bank commissioners, under the direction of the governor and council, who shall have authority at any time to direct said commissioners to make an examination of the financial affairs of the institution.

SECT. 3. Before expending any money received from any source in the construction of new buildings, the trustees shall submit plans and estimates of all such buildings to the governor and council for their approval.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 25, 1897.]

AN ACT in amendment of section 33 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, relating to the commission of lunacy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SECTION 1. Section 33 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "state" in the eleventh line the words "such expense not to exceed in any one year the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for all such persons," so that said section, as amended, shall read: "SECT. 33. The commission, by one or more of their members, shall, without previous notice, visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire State Hospital for remedial treatment, and such person, while under such treatment, shall be

supported at the expense of the state, such expense not to exceed in any one year the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for all such persons. When the need of treatment shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town, or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer continued at the hospital it shall be at the expense of such county, town, or relative."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1897.

[Approved March 26, 1897.]

AN ACT relating to Insane Criminals.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SECTION 1. When a person is indicted for any offense or is committed to jail on any criminal charge to await the action of the grand jury, any justice of the court before which he is to be tried, if a plea of insanity is made in court, or said justice is notified that such plea will be made, may, in term time or vacation, order such person into the care and custody of the superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital, to be detained and observed by him until further order of the court, that the truth or falsity of the plea may be ascertained.

SECT. 2. The person so committed shall be there supported at his own expense, if he has sufficient means; otherwise, at the expense of the state.

SECT. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved February 20, 1901.]

AN ACT to change the Name of the New Hampshire Asylum  
for the Insane.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "Asylum for the

Insane," and inserting in place thereof the words "State Hospital," so that, when amended, the section will read: "The Asylum for the Insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire State Hospital."

SECT. 2. Wherever the words "New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane" occur in the subsequent sections of chapter 10, and in laws passed in amendment thereof, the words "New Hampshire State Hospital" shall be substituted.

[Approved February 27, 1901.]

## BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL, ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN OCTOBER 31, 1878, WITH SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the State Hospital in Concord, on the third Thursday of November of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of May of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the hospital each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the hospital.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board at their annual meeting.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the hospital, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the hospital, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents,

statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and reside at the hospital. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the hospital, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experience of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which bond shall be kept by the president of the hospital.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the hospital. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars (\$100) and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire State Hospital shall,

unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the hospital and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the hospital, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine, and make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, of each year.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the hospital, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the hospital twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book kept at the hospital for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL TRAIN- ING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

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MILLIE C. GODFREY, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.

F. L. HILLS, M. D.

C. S. WALKER, M. D.

JULIA WALLACE RUSSELL, M. D.

CHARLES R. WALKER, M. D.

RACHEL RAND, *Instructor in Cooking.*

ARTHUR SUMNER, M. D.

The trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital, having established a training school for nurses at that institution, offer to give women desirous of becoming professional nurses, a two years' course of training in general nursing, with especial reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such instruction must apply to Dr. C. P. Bancroft, superintendent of New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, N. H.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health, and sufficiently interested in the subject of nursing, and free from all incumbrances, so that they can, in all reasonable probability, complete the prescribed course of two years.

The superintendent of nurses has the immediate charge of the training school, under the authority of the superintendent of the hospital, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the hospital. The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

All nurses are required to be intelligent, trustworthy, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc., giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing of bed sores, and the proper management of patients under various conditions of disease; the making and applying of bandages; the dispensing of drugs; the management of patients in accidents and emergencies; the application of poultices, the dressing of burns, ulcers, and wounds; the administering of enemas, and the use of the female catheter.

A course in cooking for the sick will be given by a competent instructor from the Boston Cooking School. Instruction will be given by the superintendent of nurses, by the medical staff at the hospital, and by physicians and surgeons resident in the city.

Students in the training school act as nurses in the various wards of the hospital during their term of service. During the first year they receive from \$3 to \$3.50 per week; during the second year, from \$3.50 to \$4 per week.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses receive, if they pass all the examinations and their service in the hospital has been satisfactory, a diploma, certifying to the completion of the regular training and practice. Nurses who have served the full course in this hospital have found ready engagement as head nurses in the hospital, with wages of \$20 to \$25 per month, or as private nurses outside, at from \$10 to \$15 per week.

Nurses are required to wear at all times while on duty in the wards, the training school uniform.

The school begins in the fall, but accepted candidates may enter at any time, as vacancies occur. They are, as a rule, received in the order of their application.

## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

1. Name in full of candidate.
2. Are you married, single, or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age at last birthday, date and place of birth.
5. Are you strong and healthy?
6. Height? Weight?
7. Are you free from domestic or other responsibility, so that you are not liable to be called away?
8. Name of any responsible person for reference.
9. Have you ever served in any other asylum or hospital, and if so, when and where?

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to, the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed)

Present address,

Date, 190 .

## GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL.

## CLASS OF 1890.

Ellen H. Colton.	Addie J. Eastman.
Millie C. Godfrey.	Y. Farouhain.
Mary E. Londergan.	Mabel Bacon.
Winifred C. Dillon.	Helen F. Baker.
Sarah A. Taylor.	Annie E. Harris.
	Nellie Radman.

## CLASS OF 1891.

Katherine Jones.	Gertrude Dillon.
Mary L. Wood.	Lilla M. Felch.
Clara L. Coombs.	Mabel Darling.
	Laura J. Hazlitt.

## CLASS OF 1892.

Adelaide G. Waters.	Jessie B. Lang.
Ettie E. Cook.	Elizabeth Ackland.
	Nettie Kinread.

## CLASS OF 1893.

Jennie N. Peach.	Vivia M. Lohnas.
Winnie Sleeper.	Mrs. Alma D. Hale.
Flora P. Scruton.	Agnes Marie Levinsohn.

## CLASS OF 1894.

Harriet Frances Walleston.	Annie Marion Donaven.
Lillian Alberta Cameron.	Elizabeth Helena Elliott.
Elizabeth Augusta Slipp.	Florence Gertrude Hall.
Nettie Rayworth.	Edgar Alonzo Howe.

## CLASS OF 1895.

Gertrude E. Cameron.	Nellie Chapman.
	Abbie Larabee.

## CLASS OF 1896.

Lulu Barbrick.	Clara E. Pinney.
Flora E. Brawn.	Lila M. Colburn.
Elizabeth S. Thompson.	Helen E. McLane.
Hattie E. Bragdon.	Kathleen Kersey.
Jennie Quinn.	Jennie L. Johnstone.

## CLASS OF 1897.

Carolyn Bryant.	Anna B. Innis.
Kate Rauch.	Ida C. Noble.
Erena Yale.	Margaret Alexander.
Mary F. Maher.	Florence R. Tobin.
Frances Cummings.	Fred L. Howe.

## CLASS OF 1898.

Sarah S. Bugbee.	Lilla B. Brown.
Elsie M. Seierup.	Elizabeth H. Ham.
Carol L. Conant.	Martha E. Jackman.
Bessie Nesbitt.	Minnie F. Praught.
Emma M. Stearns.	Annie F. McDonald.
Myra Haynes.	Hattie Lee Evans.

John L. Welsh.

## CLASS OF 1899.

Harriet Mabel Cruise.	Eliza Roberts.
Emma Marie Griep.	Margaret H. Schurman.
Mabel Goodwin Harvey.	Belinda H. Tappan.

## CLASS OF 1900.

Anna L. Butterfield.	Matilda E. Howard.
Rosie Cockell.	Ida M. Hunt.
Ethelyn Dutcher.	Harriet J. Little.
Mary E. Fish.	Lorena E. Rogers.
Eunice A. Fisk.	Alice A. Tweedie.

Anna B. Tweedie.

## CLASS OF 1901.

Jennie May Cockell.	Elizabeth Thresa Murphy.
Ada Avery Evans.	Anna Reed Wilson.

Annie Greenfield Wood.

## CLASS OF 1902.

Amelia Jane Bullock.	Jennie Ellen Mather.
Anna Day.	Melissa Helen Pressey.
Veloura Belle Johnson.	Addie Anna Taylor.
Annie Langille.	Tena Anna Urquhart.
Hilda Olivia Lawson.	Ada Jane VanVranken.

**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR MALE ATTENDANTS AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.**

1. Care of the ward and ward appliances.
2. Emergencies and accidents.
3. Insanity, its symptoms and forms, and rules for the management of the same.
4. The same concluded.
5. Suicide.
6. Poultices, rubifacients, and counter-irritants.
7. Bandages and slings, uses, etc.
8. Medicines,—administration, etc.
9. Regional anatomy, demonstration of important blood vessels and bones on the subject.
10. Practical demonstration in bed-making, changing sheets, making up sick-bed, etc.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE GRADUATION OF THE  
CLASS OF 1901 AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE  
HOSPITAL, JUNE 12, 1901.

---

ARTHUR SUMNER, M. D., CONCORD, N. H.

"I rise, Mr. Chairman, as both of us know  
With the impromptu I promised you three weeks ago,  
Dragged up to my doom by your might and my mane,  
To do what I vowed I'd do never again;  
And I feel like your good honest dough when possessed  
By a stirring, impertinent devil of yeast.  
'You must rise,' says the leaven. 'I can't,' says the dough;  
'Just examine my bumps and you'll see it's no go.'  
'But you must,' the tormentor insists; 'tis all right,  
You must rise when I bid you, and, what's more, be light.'  
'Tis a dreadful oppression, this making men speak  
What they're sure to be sorry for all the next week;  
Some poor stick requesting, like Aaron's, to bud  
Into eloquence, pathos, or wit in cold blood."

This introduction, used many years ago by the poet Lowell, voices my first feelings when asked to speak to you upon this occasion. I felt as if I could give you but little worthy of your attention and thought. Now that time has brought us up to this celebration, I feel highly honored in having been asked to address you, and it gives me great pleasure, as well, to assist in celebrating such an important festival in your career as your graduation from the training school of the New Hampshire State Hospital. You will often recall with satisfaction the excellent instruction and splendid opportunities you have had here.

The celebration this evening marks the closing of a period of preparation for life's work. The past two years have been filled with the stern determination and struggle to acquire a

new art. There have been times when failure has buried its fangs deep into your feelings and left there the poison of discouragement. There have been other times when the joy and exhilaration of mastering some knotty problem in your work have given you courage to continue to the end. These latter are milestones along the way. The race has been run, and now you are entitled to the plaudits of the host of friends that have cheered you on and I want to be with the foremost to present my congratulations for your present victory and extend my best wishes for a successful and useful life.

In view of this completion of your task it comes to me that the evening should be given over wholly to joyousness and congratulation, for it seems out of place to take precious time with any tedious address. But the thought comes into mind that graduation is not merely a flourish, closing one chapter, but an illuminated capital commencing a new and unread section in the book of life.

Between the present and the setting sun of our life lies thick and dark the future. Dim shadows falling at our feet bid us pause for a moment in our pleasure and consider at what altar fire we shall light our torch with which to scatter the shades and illumine our way.

"Dear is the past; its treasures we hold in our hearts for aye.

Woe to the hand that would scatter one wreath of its garnered flowers;

But larger blessings and honor will come with the waking day—

Hail, then, to-morrow, nor tarry with yesterday's ghostly hours!"

It would be superfluous for me to say at this time that as you have now entered upon a noble work you should determine to give it your strength and mind and heart; not to rest in your endeavors until you shall have attained the highest point of perfection possible. Some ideal of growth and high attainment in your work you now have in mind, for such desire is a part of the ambition to succeed that rightfully belongs to every beginner.

It is in later years, after one has been tossed by the storms of experience and finds his craft, which he thought so trim at the beginning of the voyage, now sailing heavily and far from port. The light at the bow is burning feebly, the compass is not always pointing truly, and the voyage is becoming tiresome. This is the time of life that one looks back at the time he started and questions whether after all his craft has been well fitted and whether he began his voyage with the true idea of success. The chief thing is not whether we have a chart by which we shall shape our conduct and development, but whether the course is so laid that it will carry us into broader seas and bring us to fairer shores.

There are two conceptions of life: one is the attainment of perfection by the survival of the fittest and the destruction of the weak; the other is perfection reached through the strong bearing the burdens of the weak, the wise helping the foolish, and the healthy assisting the sick.

The progress made by the survival of the fittest, in which the strong rise upon the trodden shapes of the weak, has been the progress made in the evolution of animal life. It is now the principle by which the lower elements of our nature rise into prominence and control. This cannot be our guiding principle in dealing with men, for we have a calling in which the fittest is not always the strongest, and our success does not depend upon the destruction of the weak. New prophets have arisen in these latter days. Their message to the world is that evolution must yield its monopoly of the self-preservation idea to make room for the law of altruism, or regard for others. The principle that perfection is reached through the strong bearing the burdens of the weak, the wise helping the foolish, and the healthy helping the sick, is one you can safely take as a working principle, for it permits of the exercise of the noblest and highest faculties which were given for such use. The former is animal; the latter, human.

It is not merely bringing to the service of others one's self that is important, but to bring to such service only the very best of one's self. President Harris of Amherst has written a book

entitled "Moral Evolution," in which he argues for "a self-realization" as necessary if we are to be of help to others. He says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is the second of two great commandments on which hang all the moral precepts of lawgivers and prophets. The comparison has respect not to quantity but to quality. It does not mean that one is to love his neighbor as much as he loves himself, that he is to give just as much time, thought, care, service, to his neighbor as he gives to himself, in as equal division as possible. It means that one is to love his neighbor in the same way that he loves himself, in the same manner, after the same fashion, with the same objects in view, like as he loves himself." In other words, in order to know how to serve our neighbor we must first know how to love the best in ourselves.

It appears from first thought that the calling you have chosen, in itself, could not fail to lead up to the discovery and the development of the best in one's self. For it seems self-evident that bringing to the sick and disconsolate a trained mind and skilled hand is one of the arts that polish life. We have heard much about the respectability of labor. There is a philosophy that teaches not only the respectability but the necessity of a vocation for our fullest development. There has been bruited abroad so strenuously the idea that a trade should be a part of every one's training for life that men and women now enter into the field of work, many thinking that in labor can be found not only the source of livelihood but that in a vocation may be found all that is necessary for the fulfillment of life.

A high idea of realizing life can thus degenerate to the idea of performing faithfully the forms of a calling.

Whereas on the one hand it is true that a vocation is necessary for the development of ourselves, on the other hand, unless conceived from the right standpoint, labor is killing to the finer instincts of our nature. A slave labors. He may perform his duties perfectly, but he is lost to the highest in life. So with the high calling which you have chosen it is also true that it can be made by you the means of satisfying the

higher growth and cause you to fall far short of your ideal of perfection as a nurse.

I once knew a man who was a large manufacturer of shoes. His aim in life was to be honest in his dealings, faithful in business, serving his trade with the strictest integrity. Seven days a week and year after year the struggle for a model shoe claimed his thought. He succeeded and was known as a man who knew a shoe in every fiber and stitch. He was also known among his friends as knowing nothing else in life but a shoe. Everything else had been absorbed by the shoe idea. He had met the form of his vocation and produced a kind of perfection. He had not realized the higher self. I have been told of a man having an ambition to build a perfect stone wall. For years he gave his desire full scope. He had plenty of stones upon his farm and he built and rebuilt. Finally he surrounded his farm with perfectly constructed stone walls that were the envy of his neighbors. It is said of this man that when one engaged him in conversation it was impossible to talk upon any other subjects but stone walls. He also had accomplished a kind of perfection by complying fully with the outward demands of his work. But his walls were too costly. He was no more than his labor.

I have known physicians who have taken the external features of their vocation as all that there was in life. They gave their time and mind to the making of calls, extending professional sympathy to the sick, and dealing out medicine to the best of their ability. I have seen these men reach a degree of perfection in doing these things and at the same time have noticed how little after all they have read human life and been moved to its betterment.

You can draw illustrations to the same end from every line of work. The principle remains the same in all, that a vocation in itself is but an empty form. It is the lump of potter's clay.

I have frequently thought of this when professional work has brought me in contact with some nurses. When the doctor comes into the sick-room she rises and remains standing

11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

until asked to sit down. She presents the record she has made and silently takes note of new directions. Her replies are "Yes; doctor," and "No; doctor" in most respectful tones. No servant could be more attentive to his wants and solicitous for his comfort. After the physician has gone I presume she goes about the duties of her vocation and executes her new orders.

Her training during the preparatory years have been along the lines of obedience, faithfulness, cleanliness, kindness, tact, and self-sacrifice. These are the qualities that the vocation of nursing demand of a nurse. There is but little use for the spirit of investigation, experimentation, and the institution of new methods as far as she is connected with the art of medicine. Hers not to question why, but to obey.

If you, at the beginning of your career, are filled with the desire of perfecting yourself in your work you may become most obedient, most faithful, and most self-sacrificing by drawing the nourishment for your ambition in the performance of the strict letter of your work. But this is not true perfection, for existence upon the dead level of toil so cramps the vision of the soul that one fails to ascend the mount and view the promised land in which there is life and growth and perfection.

"No life worth naming ever comes to good  
If always nourished on the self-same food;  
No reasoning natures find it safe to feed  
For their sole diet on a single creed;  
When the first larvæ on the elm are seen,  
The crawling wretches, like the leaves, are green;  
Ere chill October shakes the latest down,  
They, like the foliage, change their tint to brown;  
So by long living on a single lie,  
Nay, on one truth, will creatures get its dye."

There is inherent in the true view of labor the idea of better and still better effort and accomplishment. Thus a trade may be made the means of the highest development of the individual. A vocation should be considered as an intangible form. Having allied ourselves with it, we should fill it full of ourselves, to quicken it and give it life. It is the lump of potter's clay that we are to mold and remold until a figure has been formed full of grace and beauty by our own efforts. It is an opportunity through which we can go far towards reaching the ideal of self-realization when we put the heart and soul into it.

You may not have the privilege of becoming leaders in medicine, although associated intimately with the art of healing. Nevertheless your calling is higher and nobler than this. You are called by your work to not only possess a skill in treating the bodily sicknesses but to exhibit knowledge of the higher spiritual forces.

Here is a realm you may investigate, learn, grow, and become master of a power for good. It will make your work one surpassing in usefulness and nobility of purpose all other professions. You are called to the cultivation of character and high living that others may have character and live better lives because of your association with them.

Yours is a responsibility in life that requires the realization of the best in your nature to meet it fully.

I do not wish to be too visionary and thereby lose a footing upon the practical side of life, but I know that without the vision of the highest and the dream of the noblest things in life we would miss the inspiration and the motives for living. It is the letter that killeth but the spirit quickeneth and maketh alive.

We get out of our work just the quality we put into it. If we fill our vocation with the best of our life it returns to us inspiration of the same sort. Although the practical side of life may seem laborious and grossly material it is far more than this. There lies at the heart of all things the unseen spiritual life that makes all things vital. Bishop Lawrence says: "Has

it ever occurred to you that, if one enters his work with intensity of purpose and looks through his work into the broader interests of life, he always comes into contact with the motives, ambitions, affections, and ideals of men? He reaches through the material to the spiritual. It must be so. Behind the development of material resources and of intellectual truth stands man. It is his will, his moral and spiritual nature, that set the wheels of civilization in motion."

"We see but half the causes of our deeds,  
Seeking them wholly in the outer life,  
And heedless of the encircling spirit-world,  
Which, though unseen, is felt and sows in us  
All germs of pure and world-wide purposes."

The picture of life I have in mind for you is one in which you enter upon life's work with the high ideal of filling your soul to the full of the highest and noblest in life, that you may pour yourself into the calling and in this way realize the end of all living, the finding and using of your higher self.

Illustrations of the success of this plan of life you can find in every kind of labor. Those men and women who are our examples because of their fine characters have worked not only as others toil, but they have obeyed the heavenly vision which has constantly urged them onward toward the attainment of success in their life's work.

I am reminded here of a significant incident in the life of Him who put His sublime character into His work of healing the body and soul of man. The Master, no doubt weary from well doing, had arrived at the hospitable home of two sisters in Bethany. The daily work of the house was in progress but the arrival of the guest was the occasion in which each felt pleased to do her best to give Him proper welcome and entertainment. Mary left her work and sought a favorable position for listening at His feet. Here she was eagerly drinking in the words that were quickening her mental vision and giving her glimpses of what a human soul could be. It was a recovery of courage to her. She was renewing her strength of purpose to live higher and work better.

Martha, the sister, continued with her work, more painstaking than ever. She was a toiler. Her idea was to find satisfaction in life by performing the duties of her work as perfectly as possible. She had no patience with one who had rather talk than work, so she came to the Master and said: "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me." And he answered and said unto her, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

I wish to think that Mary did not shrink from the toil of work, but rather that she desired to take every opportunity to fill her heart and mind with the noble things of life and that all her deeds thereby bore the marks of a high and beautiful character.

"There is no wind but soweth seeds  
Of a more true and open life,  
Which burst, unlooked for, into high-souled deeds,  
With wayside beauty rife.

"We find within these souls of ours  
Some wild germs of a higher birth,  
Which in the poet's tropic heart bear flowers  
Whose fragrance fills the earth.

"Within the hearts of all men lie  
These promises of wider bliss,  
Which blossom into hopes that cannot die,  
In sunny hours like this."

Nurses, the exalted vocation you have now entered calls you to action. It calls upon you to give your obedience, your faithfulness, your cleanliness, your kindness, your tact, and your self-sacrifice in greatest measure. At the same time it forces upon you the eternal truth that in order to reach true greatness and perfection in your work you must fill it with the best your soul can give. It calls upon you today to be humble in the form of serving but masterful in inspiring those you serve with the vision of the beauty of realizing the best in life.

Yours is

" . . . the mission of genius on earth. To uplift,  
Purify, and confirm by its own gracious gift,  
The world, in spite of the world's dull endeavor  
To degrade, and drag down, and oppose it forever.  
The mission of genius: to watch and to wait,  
To renew, to redeem, and to regenerate.  
The mission of woman on earth, to give birth  
To the mercy of heaven descending on earth.  
The mission of woman; permitted to bruise  
The head of the serpent, and sweetly infuse,  
Through the sorrow and sin of earth's register'd curse,  
The blessing which mitigates all; born to nurse,  
And to soothe and to solace, to help and to heal  
The sick world that leans on her. This was Lucille."

## GRADUATING ADDRESS TO CLASS OF 1902.

---

J. MILNOR COIT, PH. D., ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. H.

*Dr. Bancroft, Nurses of the Graduating Class of the New Hampshire State Hospital, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

There is a reason for everything in this world, and there is a reason why I accepted Dr. Bancroft's kind invitation to address this graduating class of nurses, and why I find myself in this agreeable company this evening. The reason is because I am in very warm sympathy with you in your chosen calling, and because I have the highest regard and respect for trained nursing and the trained nurse. Society owes the trained nurse a debt which it can never pay. Let me tonight, in the name of society, then, make a payment on account, and express my own gratitude and that of others to her.

If you will pardon me for being personal, I want to tell you why I have so warm a regard for the trained nurse, and why I take so deep an interest in her work. For the past twenty-four years I have spent much of my time in the sick-room, looking after the care of those to whom I have stood in *loco parentis* who have been absent from home and family, and for whose care I have been responsible both to parents and to doctor. I have been a daily witness of the work and skill of trained nursing, and I can speak from rather a wide experience. I want to bear my testimony to the skill, fidelity, and helpfulness of nearly all the nurses with whom I have come in contact in this way. There are very few whom I would not employ again, and to whom I would not trust the care of a case for which I was directly responsible.

I am going to talk to you this evening, not from the professional standpoint at all, nor am I going to give you the history

of trained nursing; but I am going to speak from the standpoint of the patient and the friends of the patient, who will depend so much upon you and your skill. That you have been carefully trained in the technique of your profession I well know from the knowledge I have had of the work of the graduate nurses of this New Hampshire State Hospital. The diploma which you are to receive tonight is an evidence that you are proficient and able to start out into this wide field of work and to do your part with credit; otherwise you would not receive it, and it would be worth nothing to you if it did not represent this, and so you prize it, and you should prize it. I shall speak quite informally and briefly, and mention in order what I consider to be some of the essentials of a high standard in your profession, leaving out of the question that thorough and careful education for the work which you have received here.

First, then, let me speak of tact,—adaptability,—almost a grace, and the prerequisite for the best success in any walk in life where one is to be thrown much with others,—the power to adapt one's self to the surroundings and to the people with whom one is associated. A tactful person will be conservative. She must know how to say the right and kindly word, and to do the right thing at the right time. It is a rare gift, especially in a nurse, and an earnest of success. I put this quality first because I consider it so important. I have seen and known nurses who had received splendid training, who had excellent ability, were conscientious and trustworthy, but who failed to attain a high standard because they were devoid of tact; they did not know how to adapt themselves to the surroundings in which they were placed. They would, perhaps, succeed with one class of patients, but fail with others.

Let me particularize. Every household to which you will go will be different. To some, the coming of a nurse for whom room and food have to be provided is of no consequence; to others it is a serious matter. Of course you will never willingly add trouble to a household already upset by illness. On arrival you may have to listen to a long story of the illness, and what the patient feels, does, and says. Listen patiently and

give them that helpfulness which is acquired by experience. Show every anxiety to be helpful. You may be told of the household arrangements made for you. Accept them with good grace, and cheerfully, however dreadful they may seem. This is not the time to get them altered. You can easily do that when you have proven your usefulness. It is worth taking real trouble to dispel the too general impression that the first thought of a trained nurse will be her own personal comfort and her personal appearance. Do not forget that many a household and many a life is dreadfully disturbed by illness, and that many a mistress is bullied by old servants and that very likely the old servant resents your being sent for. Then go to your patient. Quite likely he may be annoyed at a nurse having been called in at all. If this be so and he shows resentment, take it gently. Remind him pleasantly that it is not your fault that you have been sent for, that you are only anxious to do your best. It is very necessary sometimes in private nursing to work as cheaply as possible. Illness is very often a sore trial to the pockets of your patient's family. A nurse who is conscientious will study the circumstances and do her utmost to save, and I can assure you that such care will be appreciated. Study this virtue of tact, and of adaptability. You will find that it will be one of the strongest elements of success if you can succeed in putting it into practice.

Then, next, is the virtue of sympathy, which is especially the characteristic of true womanhood,—a feeling for others when in distress, which prompts the loving service and the kindly word. How helpful is the sympathy which finds expression in the anticipation of the wishes of another! How all of us miss sympathy from those with whom we are thrown if we do not have it, and how we long for it in sad and lonely hours, when we long

“... for the touch of a vanish'd hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still.”

Give, then, out of the rich storehouse of your woman's heart, to the suffering and distressed in either mind or body, this

special gift, unsparingly, unstintingly. It will help your patient, and it will help you and prompt your very best efforts. You do not know the good you may be doing to some lonely and distressed sufferer. True sympathy is the incentive to many a kind act and to many a noble deed.

Then there is unselfishness to be shown, this divine attribute of our nature, the highest of all virtues, the foundation of fine and noble character. Practice this, I beg of you, in your daily work. Put self out of the question in the performance of your duty. Think only of duty and the interests of those who are under your care. Do not think that you cannot do any task you may be asked to do because it is not your work, and do not let a too keen sense of justice and of your own rights stand in the way of doing what your better nature suggests you ought to do. In the practice of your profession in private families and outside of the institution you will miss the help of schedules of hours and routine, and so you will have plenty of opportunity to do acts of kindness to which you have not been assigned.

Avoid being oversensitive. Be sensitive enough to appreciate and regard the feelings of others and prompt self-respect, but don't be "touchy."

Another virtue which will distinguish the best kind of a nurse is unfailing good temper. This, again, is where I have seen really good nurses fail. They were not good-tempered. They were upset by little things. The display of good temper belongs to the very nature of the individual herself. Its manifestation is the pleasant smile, the cheerful manner, the kind word, and, above all, putting up with disagreeable things which lie in the path of duty. The display of a good disposition is one of the chief factors in making a successful career, and it makes life so much more pleasant for ourselves and for those around us. Nothing will prejudice people against you so much as the display of bad temper. In no calling in life is there such a demand for patience and good temper as in yours. Your environment will be trying at times to the very last degree, so you will have to cultivate this if you succeed in the

best sense, and make those who employ you wish to employ you again, should occasion arise. We do not know the extent of the influence which one personality bears upon another. We are all more or less susceptible to the influence of those about us, and a sick person certainly is so in a marked degree. You will do a great deal to help along a trying case and to uphold the hands of the doctor if you will always exhibit this attractive trait of character.

Of course you have been told by those under whose instruction you have been of the duty of reticence, which is a mark of good breeding and good training,—that reserve which keeps one from repeating to others what should never be repeated by those in charge of the sick, *i. e.*, the confidences of the sick-room. What goes on there, what the patient may have said in the delirium of fever or under the stress of pain, or any other details, is for the ears of the doctor only, and of those who stand nearest the patient, and even in repeating to them such events and occurrences great caution should be used. Your loyalty to the physician under whose orders you are working will forbid his success or failure being discussed with the patient's family or friends outside. Your criticism may be the very worst thing for the patient himself, as well as a gross injustice to the practitioner. When confidence in the doctor is once shaken the best chances for the patient's recovery are weakened. Set, then, a watch before your mouth, and keep the door of your lips. No one likes a gossip or a tale-bearer. Remember that different physicians have different methods of treatment to produce the same results. Do not discuss either within or without the house where you may be working the methods, excellencies, or faults of your doctor.

You will find that a sense of humor will be a great help to you in your work. I advise you to cultivate it for your own sake as well as those in your care. It will relieve the tedium of your life and often help to brighten the sick-room, relieving the depressing effect of environment. In my own experience I have found a sense of humor the greatest help in many a trying situation. How closely in our lives are these two

sisters, Pathos and Humor, connected, and how near they are to each other at times, and how quick the transition from the pathetic side of a situation to the humorous side! I am sure you will feel this often in your experience. This sense can be cultivated by good reading, and I cannot give you better advice than to recommend to you to use much of your leisure time in reading good, wholesome books. Keep your mind well stored with useful knowledge. Know something of the great events transpiring in science, art, and literature. The more cultivated you are, the more resources you will have within yourself, and the less narrow will be your life, and the more agreeable companion you will be for your patient, with whom you may have to spend many hours. It will make you a better nurse and a more useful woman.

You have found it very necessary in your experience to practice self-control. This is absolutely essential if you are to be successful. The display of emotion in the presence of a patient may react upon him and produce a poor result. It has been my experience that, often and often, a very sick patient observes more of what is going on around him and hears more than is supposed. Even when thought unconscious they may be cognizant of what is going on, but too ill to give any sign of conscious observance. Be very careful to control your feelings and emotions in the presence of a very ill patient. As I said before, we do not know very much of the influence of one mind over another, but we do know that we must be very careful to see that our influence be helpful and uplifting, never depressing. A calm, quiet demeanor in the sick-room will inspire confidence in the patient as well as in his friends. Rather earn the reputation of being cold and unsympathetic than of being emotional in the time of anxiety and excitement. Do not let your patient see that you are anxious, and never discuss his symptoms in his presence or hearing. If he asks you about his condition, be as hopeful as you can in your answer and in your manner. You can exhibit this perfect poise of character without being thought disagreeably strong-minded, or unwomanly.

There are many other fine qualities which go to make up the characteristics of the ideal trained nurse, of which I might speak. There is the power of concentration, *i. e.*, the ability to fix one's mind on the work in hand to the exclusion of everything else, more useful than cleverness or genius. I might speak, too, of steadiness of purpose, the keeping of the goal of success right in view and working hard to reach it, of strict integrity, of modesty not only in demeanor but also in the assuming of responsibility, of self-reliance, which you must cultivate in no small degree. You will be left often to act in an emergency on your own responsibility in a critical case. Here you must use that good judgment which is developed by the mental training which you will gain from study and good reading, for it is by these means that the mind is trained and its best faculties developed. Don't think that the technical part of your profession is all you need to know. Otherwise you will become narrow and your mental powers stunted.

One possessing these virtues which I have enumerated (and I am using the word in the Latin sense) will develop that fine combination which we all admire in true womanhood,—sweetness and strength.

Now it only remains for me to congratulate you, in behalf of your friends and in my own behalf, that you have finished your course of training, and that you will receive the honors of this school, the evidence of your careful preparation for the work in which you are to engage, and of your fitness for it. But more especially I want to congratulate you on the wide and splendid field for usefulness which stretches out before you. What opportunities you will have for being of use in this world! What blessed privileges of being messengers of mercy, carrying comfort, relief, and refreshment to the suffering and distressed! What chances for the display of virtues which make up strong character as a result of which come high living and noble thinking! Let your aims be high. Mediocrity in any field of work is easy of attainment. The Florence Nightingales, Sister Doras, and Clara Bartons are yet to be found in the ranks of your profession. Let your place be among the very best, and

in the front rank. Think that you carry with you the prestige of your Alma Mater. Fill your life full of the riches which this opportunity for a woman's best work offers you. You are going out into the world to be of use and to do work, hard work, but it will be noble work, for work is noble when done with high motives and high purposes. I trust yours will be done with a patient, brave, and loving spirit. Your usefulness is not to be confined within the narrow limits of a social set or clique with whom you may be thrown, but it will find its sphere out in the busy world of men and women in the bustle of life, wherever you may be called upon to relieve a suffering fellow being. How noble the calling! How grand the opportunities!

Many a one of your sisters, living a life of ease and luxury, surrounded with all the external pleasures which wealth can give, if she followed the better instincts of her woman's nature, would change places with you tonight and take her place among the world's workers. She would be happy in the change, but you would not change places with her. You will be called upon to sacrifice ease, personal comfort, and it may be to risk even life itself in the performance of duty. There will be chances to display the noble and heroic traits of character, and to earn that priceless reward of a life devoted to high ends and to the noble purpose to make this world better for having lived in it, and when the crisis of your trial comes and the choice must be made, may you be found among those who have chosen the good part.

Believe me, there is no satisfaction in a life which is lived merely for one's self. Be faithful to your trust. Be patient, be brave. What, after all, is the highest aim in life but to be of use to our fellows, and he or she who has the widest field for doing good in this world, and cultivates that field well, is the one whose life will be the richest, the happiest, the best.

In closing let me quote to you some verses from one of our most delightful American poets and writers, which have been an inspiration to me, and I trust they may be to you.

"Let me but do my work from day to day,  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;  
Let me but find it in my heart to say,  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,—  
This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;  
Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
This work can best be done, in the right way.'

"Then shall I see it not too great nor small,  
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;  
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,  
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall  
At eventide, to play and love and rest,  
Because I know for me my work is best."

## SERVICE MANUAL.

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A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire State Hospital; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employee wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the hospital at 10 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the condition of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the hospital; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients, and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employee than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the

patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the building except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed in the hospital buildings, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employee shall take advantage of the willingness or

mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employee is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employee opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employees, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

#### STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the building, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that hospital property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basement and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the hospital which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered

and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

#### CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

#### HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished, and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her department is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly recti-

fied by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

#### SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked.

All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous articles in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safekeeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before these morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

#### ATTENDANTS.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service in the wards of the New Hampshire State Hospital. It is expected that any applicant for the position of attendant who is unwilling to observe them strictly will do better to seek employment elsewhere. Having accepted such a position, any violation of them will be considered a breach of contract and treated according to the nature of the offense.

1. Any attendant wishing to absent himself from the premises after 10 o'clock in the evening will leave word to that effect at the office, that such absence may be understood.

2. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at which hour the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by conversation or passing to and fro. It is expected that all lights will be extinguished at that hour; and it is the duty of the night-watch to extinguish any light burning unnecessarily during the night as well as to report the same at the office. It is expected that any employee on leaving his room during the evening shall extinguish the light.

3. No light shall be carried about the building except in a lantern. All employees will use, in the service of the institution, the safety matches provided by the management. Only one box at a time will be furnished. The old box must be returned before a new one will be issued. *Attendants must never give matches to patients.*

4. Smoking in any room or ward is strictly prohibited.

5. The use of liquor in any form is positively forbidden.

6. Any attendant wishing to leave the service honorably will be expected to give reasonable notice of his intention to leave, preferably from two to four weeks.

7. Attendants are not allowed to invite their friends, relatives, or strangers into the wards without permission from one of the physicians. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

8. Attendants will never compel patients to work, but all patients who desire to assist may be allowed to take part in the housework, but under no circumstances must an attendant delegate one patient to take personal care of another patient. Personal care of patients, including feeding, bathing, dressing, and undressing, and the administration of medicines, must never be intrusted to other patients. Attendants will never allow other employees to take patients out of their

ward, either for work or any other purpose, unless special permission has been allowed by one of the physicians.

9. In wards P 1 and P 2 both attendants must be present at mealtime and retiring time, unless one has special permission from the superintendent to be absent. In ward P 3 both attendants must be present at mealtime, but they may alternate evenings off duty from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. In wards with two attendants, both shall not leave their ward at the same time, but they may alternate with each other in the following way: One may have one hour off duty from 11 A. M. until 12 M.; the other may have one hour from 4 till 5 P. M. They may alternate with each other on Sunday from the time the morning dining-room work is completed until 3 P. M.

In wards with one attendant, the attendant will alternate hours off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from 11 A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., and on Sunday they may alternate with each other from the time the morning dining-room work is completed until 3 P. M. In wards with one attendant, the attendant may alternate evenings off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. All attendants must be present at mealtime on Sundays as well as weekdays.

10. *Treatment of Patients.* In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. In the care of their patients, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if interference with violent and excited patients becomes necessary, sufficient aid must always be procured from the attendants of neighboring wards to avoid personal injury to either patients or attendants. Such aid should be summoned before attempting to deal with the case in hand. Personal conflicts are always to be avoided. Choking, kicking, or striking of patients by attendants is never allowed. Any violation of this rule will be considered a grave offense.

11. No patient shall be restrained or secluded except by order of the physician, save in an emergency; in which case it shall be at once reported at the office.

12. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule.

13. Attendants will abstain from the use of profane or vulgar language.

14. Attendants will bathe untidy patients as often as is necessary. And once every week each attendant will see that every patient in his ward has a warm bath, and change of underwear, hose, and linen. The attendant must be personally present at the bathing of the patients; especially important is this in the case of the feeble, epileptic, and suicidal. The attendant will see that the water of the bath has the proper temperature. Bathroom doors are always to be kept locked.

15. The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change of clothing.

16. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person; that the hair and nails are attended to; that any rent in clothing is promptly mended; that the garments worn are kept buttoned; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed.

17. In suitable weather, the attendants are required to take such patients in their ward as are able into the open air twice daily, either to ride or walk. Newly arrived patients, however, are not to be taken out of their ward until ordered by one of the physicians.

18. In case of sickness or an emergency at night, the attendant may be called by the night watch to render assistance. Such assistance must be cheerfully given.

19. At certain specified hours attendants will give to such patients as are designated by the physicians, medicines that may have been prescribed. This duty must always be performed by the attendant. After giving the medicine, they should wash and return the glasses to the proper place.

20. The keys of the ward are to be kept strictly in the hands of the attendants; they must never be left carelessly about, nor intrusted to patients.

21. At mealtime the attendants must serve the food to the patients, see that each is properly provided for, and personally prepare and feed those who are sick or unable to feed themselves. The patients must not be hurried through their meals. Knives and forks must be accounted for and never carried from the table by patients.

22. *Care of the Ward.* In the morning the attendants will rise at 6 o'clock. They will unlock the doors of patients' rooms that have been locked; see that the beds are aired, the night vessels removed, and as soon as other duties will allow they will remove all soiled clothing, and see that the beds are made according to the prescribed method. Every room must be swept out every morning, as well as the ward and dining-room. Especial attention must be given to the water-closets, urinals, and bathroom. Absolute cleanliness must prevail. The attendants will sweep and wash the stairways leading to their respective wards every morning.

23. The care of the storeroom is extremely important. It is the duty of the attendant to keep each patient's clothing in its proper drawer, to transfer the same with the patient whenever he is moved to another ward by order of the physician or supervisor, and to see that every article of clothing is accounted for and corresponds with what has been furnished by the supervisor.

24. Once every week the attendant will make out a requisition for articles needed for ward use, properly accounting for those that are worn out or destroyed, and give the same to the supervisor.

25. The attendant must shave those patients designated by the physicians or supervisor. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razor must be kept under lock and key.

26. Patients who attend chapel or entertainments, who go

out to walk or ride, or receive visits from friends or relatives, must be properly dressed, their hair brushed, and their general appearance made as presentable as their mental condition will allow.

27. The hours of meals, of closing the wards at night, and of duty, will be regulated by Eastern standard time. Clocks, regulated hourly by the clock in the office, will be located in the wards at accessible points, and it is expected that all attendants will use this time and no other, regulating their watches and clocks by these standard time clocks.

28. *Hours of Closing Wards.* Attendants in charge of wards 4, 7, P 1, and P 2 will close their wards at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

Attendants in charge of wards 5 and 8 will close their wards at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attendants in charge of wards 9 and P 3 will close their wards at 8.30 o'clock P. M.

Attendants in charge of ward 6 will close that ward at 9 o'clock P. M.

At the above-mentioned hours all lights in the wards indicated will be extinguished.

29. During hours of duty, attendants will remain on their own ward, not in their own room, but on the ward. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

30. The attendant will hold himself in readiness to accompany the physicians or superintendent when he makes his ward visit.

31. In taking patients out of doors, the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. Preference should be given to walks within the hospital grounds, but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained.

32. All damages done to buildings or property by patients must be reported to the supervisor by the attendants.

33. *Duties of Attendants in Case of Fire.* Attendants will observe the following rules in case of fire:

I. Communicate with the office at once, either by speaking-tube or messenger, giving information as to location and extent of fire.

II. Unlock at once every room door, and get every patient who may be restrained or secluded out on the ward, no matter what their mental condition may be.

III. If the fire is in any ward, the attendant on duty will immediately uncoil the hose at the nearest house hydrant and turn on water. For this reason it is expected that every attendant will familiarize himself with the location of the various hydrants. In wards 4, 5, and 6, the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from office to those wards. In wards 7, 8, and 9, the hydrants are located in the west end of the ward in the closet marked "Hose Closet." In the Peaslee building the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from the wards of that building to the basement. On each of these hydrants there is hose attached sufficient to extend to the next line of hose. The water can be turned on by opening valve, which turns toward the right. Be sure and uncoil hose and get out all knots or twists before turning on water.

IV. If the fire is in any other part of the building, the attendants will remain on their own wards, first getting all of their patients out of the rooms. They will wait for further orders.

V. If ordered, or if necessary, they will move the patients out of the ward through the exit that is most remote from the fire. In moving patients at such a time, it is imperative that there should be as little confusion and excitement as possible. The attendant should have his patients file out in line, and be particularly careful to avoid confusion on the stairways.

VI. After patients are removed from the ward, the attendant must remain with them, keeping them together, and await orders from supervisor or physicians.

**COOK.**

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employee performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook shall report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

**BAKER.**

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

**PORTER.**

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the ap-

pointed times, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, to assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the underbeds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the porter will attend to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any object thrown from the windows during the night is removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

#### ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam, and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he may put them

in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

#### FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

# MEDICAL REPORT.

## MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

### *To the Superintendent:*

A brief *résumé* of the work done in the different departments of the hospital includes training school, pathological laboratories, and the medical and surgical wards.

### THE INSTRUCTION TO NURSES

Has consisted of lectures at stated intervals on drugs and medicines, poisons and their antidotes, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and infant feeding. In addition to the above the pupils have received instruction in bandaging and the use of appliances in minor medical and surgical work, with apparent beneficial results. Each nurse is required to serve three weeks of her course in the drug room in the preparation, compounding, and filling of prescriptions under the physician's directions. Since the last report an innovation has been established, a small surgical room, where the minor cases are treated and the nurse instructed in the dressing of wounds, application of poultices, etc., which is of much assistance to them when they go out on the district nursing work, as well as of great advantage to the hospital. The majority of the nurses have shown a goodly interest in their work and have faithfully applied themselves to the same.

### PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The amount of work done in this department has been necessarily small, due in a great measure to lack of time. Only in the more difficult cases has much been attempted. Urinary examination, microscopical as well, is performed in all cases

and a complete record is kept, associated with the case record. In the pathological section we have had a less number of autopsies than usual, there having been ten in the last two years. It has been impossible in a great number of cases to obtain the consent of friends or guardian. Those performed were very interesting. Pathological diagnosis and slides of sections were kindly made at the Pathological Department of Dartmouth Medical College, by the kindness of Dr. H. N. Kingsford, the pathologist. Among them the following are of especial interest:

Case I. Pathological diagnosis—Papillary adeno carcinoma of liver, involving bile ducts, a cirrhotic condition of tail of pancreas, and cirrhosis of both kidneys. The immediate cause of death was perforation of stomach.

Case No. II. Tubercular peritonitis caused death. Patient had been phthisical for some time. On autopsy quite a general involvement of the lungs was found.

Case No. III. Death was caused by structural brain disease. There was a general involvement of the cerebrum and cerebellum, also the pons, and a degeneration of the spinal cord. The degeneration of the organs showed a softened condition. There was no special diseased condition of the other organs.

#### WARD SERVICE.

In this department considerable work has been done. The standard which this hospital has acquired has as far as possible been maintained. We have had no serious epidemics. Our sick ward had for a long time been under the bane of erysipelas. Cases were occurring constantly, and were most severe. Many of the patients in their enfeebled condition died. Last spring this ward was thoroughly disinfected with formalin, and in addition all rooms were washed with a bichloride solution. Since this we have had a very small number of cases and none for about nine months.

A case of enteric fever developed last fall in one of the attendants, who was properly isolated, and after a long, tedious illness recovered. No new cases followed. Our patients as a

rule have enjoyed very good physical health. They have been allowed more freedom than ever before, which takes away much of the rigidity of hospital life and is much appreciated. Many of our new cases were men advanced in years, who on account of extreme irritability were unable to be cared for at home. These patients as a rule live but a few weeks and are made as comfortable as possible in their declining life. We have had a goodly number of acute cases. Their recovery has been most satisfactory. Several cases of dementia precox have been treated on thyroid extract with no striking effect. The efficiency of this treatment is doubtful in my mind. One obvious need of this hospital is an isolation house, where our tubercular cases can be treated without detriment to the lives of their associates with whom they now mingle.

Surgically we have had several cases of minor interest, as boils, furuncles, septic infections, and one case of cancer which has not been amenable to treatment.

In the course of medical treatment we have kept in touch with modern methods. All of our cases, or nearly all, on admission have been subjected to the rest treatment. A thorough trial has been given this method and its value cannot be overestimated. The patients object to this at first. Absolute rest is enforced, and with a proper diet the patient in nearly all cases makes a good recovery. For our tubercular patients, the open-air treatment has had a beneficial effect. A tent to shield the sick from the sun was erected and the infirm from the sick ward we carried out and they had their meals served to them out of doors. The effect was magical. A very small number were left upon the ward and the hygienic conditions were greatly benefited thereby.

We have had a larger number of patients out of doors during the summer than ever before. This has been our one point of pride, and is unequaled, I think, by any other hospital of this magnitude. Eight wards were vacated entirely, a thing never done before. Every excited patient was out in the pure air both morning and afternoon, and the effect was very noticeable. Patients who were noisy when in the house were more

quiet outdoors, and the general deportment has been very good. Out of a population in this department of 225 to 232, all but six or seven have been outdoors. This method of treatment should be maintained. No patient has escaped while out exercising, due to the extreme watchfulness of the attendants. One or two who were working out abruptly left. Two escaped from the house. Only two attempts at suicide were made and both were unsuccessful.

Many of the wards have been of necessity overcrowded. This state we hope to have relieved at no distant day.

Nothing especially new has developed in the use of new drugs. Dormiol has maintained in a measure its reliability in a certain number of cases. Cold packs have had a more or less beneficial effect. Hyoscine-hydrobromate in cases of alcoholism retains an important place with quiet rest and a light, nutritious diet. The older drugs, true and tried remedies, maintain their old reputation.

Thanking the superintendent for his kind advice and aid in this department,

I am, respectfully,

CHARLES S. WALKER, M. D.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

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### WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

#### *To the Superintendent:*

The following report of the medical work upon the women's wards of the New Hampshire State Hospital is most respectfully submitted:

The service during the biennial period ending October 1, 1902, has been more full than at any previous time in the history of the institution. Two hundred and thirteen women were admitted to the hospital and 147 discharged. Of the latter 27.7 per cent were recovered and 26.76 per cent were improved, making a total of 54.46 per cent of those materially benefited before discharge. Among the patients received were many senile cases and others whose mental condition was such that no remedial treatment could be of any avail, but who could be made comfortable by hospital care or who required custodial and routine supervision. There was, however, a considerable number, 43 per cent, suffering from the acute psychoses, and who severely taxed the more strictly hospital resources at our command and made us realize more fully than heretofore the pressing need of modern hospital ward accommodation, where such persons could be placed in an environment most conducive to their physical and mental recovery.

The daily average population for the two years has been 232.13 women. The wards were more than usually crowded during the first half of the period, owing to the material increase in admissions; but the sudden advent of the inmates of the Merrimack county farm in November, 1901, produced a congested condition in certain wards inimical to the good health and comfort of all our residents. It is therefore with

especial satisfaction that we are able to report a decreased amount of sickness among our population, and a good hygienic condition throughout the hospital. With the single exception of the short epidemic of diphtheria, imported from without, and of which a full account is given elsewhere, no infectious disease has appeared in our wards. Attacks of acute diarrhea, which have been frequent in former years among certain of the demented and feeble patients during the summer months, have much diminished in number, and during the last summer in particular have been practically absent.

All of our patients have spent a larger number of hours in the open air than formerly. On suitable days the wards were deserted by all except the bed patients, and a few whose bodily infirmities precluded the possibility of their getting upon the grounds. The patients were so distributed in small groups as to preserve so far as possible the classification of the wards, and the quiet, comfortable patients gathered in a remote part of the grounds. This practice has been especially beneficial to the very demented class of patients of uncleanly habits and whose psychic state is ever one of restlessness. These patients have passed every pleasant day upon the edge of a small pine grove, where they could sit in the shade or lie upon the grass in the sunshine. In a large measure their habits have been controlled, their restless spirits calmed; they have become more orderly, less given to destructiveness, had better digestion, and have been in every way more comfortable. It is no new thing getting the patients thus upon the grounds, but it has been more thoroughly done, and every capable patient has joined in the exodus rather than a few willing ones.

During the last year the nurses have been more persevering in correcting uncleanly habits, and we feel confident that with suitable dormitories for the untidy class and fuller night supervision the number of untidy patients could be limited practically to certain cases of organic nervous disease.

All of those patients suffering from an acute psychosis on admission require rest in bed and hospital care for a period varying from a few days to several weeks. Senile cases are, as

a rule, subjected to the same treatment during their periods of restlessness. No therapeutic innovations have been introduced during the last two years. The use of wet packs is continued with satisfactory results and we persistently administer the thyroid preparations where indicated. The employment of hypnotics in hospitals for the insane is often condemned, and there is doubtless much truth in the assertion that their administration is often unwarranted, degenerates into abuse, and is not infrequently a cause of grave nutritional disorder. They have a legitimate field of usefulness in our work, however, and we do not hesitate to prescribe such hypnotics as are required to relieve insomnia or to quiet a noisy patient, often the cause of the wakefulness of an entire ward. All of the standard hypnotics have been used and as indicated, but during the last two years we have used dormiol more than any other drug of this class, finding it safe and without any disagreeable after-effects. We have yet to see any untoward effects from its administration. Hedonal has also proved of value in a variety of conditions accompanied by varying degrees of insomnia, but particularly in cases without great mental excitement where there is simple wakefulness and motor restlessness. We have no patient taking a nightly hypnotic, but have administered such drugs only in single doses and at irregular intervals. The night reports show about 1.25 per cent of the patients nightly receiving such a dose and but one patient taking a hypnotic upon several successive nights—at the most five nights, and then an interval of several days before the repetition.

In twenty-two patients manifesting more or less pronounced katatonic symptoms, persistent refusal of food has called for much tactful management on the part of the nurse, and it is satisfactory to report the care of these cases with less frequent resort to the use of the nasal tube. Many patients have shown marked suicidal tendencies and attempts at self-destruction were not infrequent. One suicide occurred, and by a patient in a second attack of mania, who had not manifested any inclination to the act and who doubtless was carrying out a suddenly conceived and unpremeditated impulse.

Forty-three patients died during the biennial period. Autopsies were had upon but six of these. Each autopsy brought to light many interesting conditions and demonstrated anew the importance of such investigations in all possible cases. In three cases sudden death resulted from organic heart disease with the calcareous deposits in the valves, atheromatous patches throughout the aortic, and the formation of large white fibrous clots which filled the left ventricle and extended through the aortic opening. One of these patients dropped dead while preparing for bed soon after supper. The other two suffered from symptoms of heart embarrassment for only twenty-four to thirty-six hours before death. One patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis of several years' duration died after a few hours of illness, very suddenly, from a rupture of the coronary sinus. Material from recent autopsies calling for microscopic examination has been sent to Dartmouth Medical College, where this work was kindly done by the pathologist, Dr. Kingsford.

In addition to the clinical and laboratory work a considerable amount of time has been devoted to the instruction of the nurses in the training school. Fifteen lectures have been given to the classes each year by the physician in charge of the service, and over eighty afternoons and evenings devoted to section teaching, quizzing, etc. This work has taken much time, and some of it required considerable preparation that the nurses might derive the fullest possible benefit from the instruction received. That this time has not been wasted is manifest by the increased earnestness and skill of the nurses, the growing interest in the prosecution of their duties upon the wards, and the success of those who have undertaken general nursing outside of the hospital.

The meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association at Montreal, P. Q., was attended in June, 1902, and much pleasure and benefit derived from the papers and discussions there listened to. For this opportunity, as well as for much helpful counsel and assistance, I desire to express grateful appreciation.

FREDERICK L. HILLS.

## SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

### TRUSTEES.

Appointed.	Name.	Residence.
1838 or 1839.	George W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Samuel E. Coues,	Portsmouth.
	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
	John H. Steele,	Peterborough.
	Josiah Quincy,	Rumney.
	David Abbot,	Nashua.
	Joseph Low,	Concord.
	Isaac Hill,	Concord.
	Charles H. Atherton,	Amherst.
	Dixi Crosby,	Hanover.
	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1842, June 7.	Moses Norris, Jr., <i>vice</i> John S. Wells, resigned,	Pittsfield.
June 7.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 7.	John H. Steele,	Peterborough.
June 7.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.

1843,	June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1844,	Nov. 20.	Samuel E. Coues,	Portsmouth.
	Nov. 20.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	Nov. 20.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	Nov. 20.	William Plumer, in place of J. H. Steele, resigned,	Londonderry.
1845,	June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
	June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kit- tredge,	Meredith.
	June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
	June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
	June 30.	William Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Coues,	Epping.
	Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. Mc- Farland,	Rochester.
1846,	July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
	July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
	July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847,	Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
	Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
	Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848,	June 26.	William Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
	June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
	June 26.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1849,	July 3.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Epping.
	July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July 4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
	July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852,	June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
	June 19.	William Plumer, “	Epping.
	June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853,	July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.

1853,	July 1.	Joseph H. Smith, reappointed,	Dover.
	July 1.	Amos A. Parker, "	Fitzwilliam.
1854,	July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, "	Newport.
	July 15.	Samuel Herbert,	Rumney.
	July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton,	Wakefield.
	Sept. 29.	J. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Durham.
1855,	July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856,	Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
1857,	June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
	June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, "	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edw. Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
	June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859,	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, "	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Charles H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 2.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White, "	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, "	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	George B. Twitchell, reappointed,	Keene.
	July 16.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.

1865,	July 16.	Denison R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding, "	Nashua.
	Oct. 25.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, "	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, "	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
	Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug. 9.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 9.	George W. Hayden,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
	July 16.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 16.	John W. Sanborn, "	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 23.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874,	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
1875,	July 26.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876,	June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July 20.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows,	Plymouth.

1876,	Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct. 17.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell,       "	Keene.
	Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, reappointed,	Concord.
1878,	May 2.	J. H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts,       "	Dover.
	July 8.	David Gillis,       "	Nashua.
1879,	July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard,       "	Laconia.
	July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880,	July 20.	William G. Perry,       "	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith,       "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows,       "	Plymouth.
1881,	Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker,       "	Concord.
	Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell,       "	Keene.
	Oct. 12.	John H. George,       "	Concord.
1882,	June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June 21.	Frederick E. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883,	April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
	May 17.	E. Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
	Aug. 28.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost,       "	Hanover.
	Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall,       "	Portsmouth.
1884,	July 25.	William G. Perry,       "	Exeter.
	July 25.	Waterman Smith,       "	Manchester.
	July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason,       "	Moultonborough.
1885,	Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,       "	Concord.
	Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell,       "	Keene.
	Oct. 14.	John H. George,       "	Concord.
1886,	Sept. 9.	Dexter Richards,       "	Newport.
	July 8.	Emery J. Randall,       "	Somersworth.
	July 8.	Edward Spalding,       "	Nashua.
1887,	Sept. 7.	Ellery A. Hibbard,       "	Laconia.
	Sept. 7.	Carlton P. Frost,       "	Hanover.
	Sept. 7.	Jeremiah F. Hall,       "	Portsmouth.
1888,	Mar. 6.	John E. Barry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
	Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.

1888,	July 24.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 24.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 24.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.
1889,	Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell, reap'ted,	Keene.
	Oct. 14.	John E. Barry, "	Concord.
1890,	July 8.	Edward Spalding, "	Nashua.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
	July 8.	Morris Christie, "	Antrim.
1891,	Sept. 14.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	Sept. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
	Sept. 14.	Franklin D. Ayer, "	Concord.
1892,	April 5.	Chas. A. Tufts, <i>vice</i> W. H. H.	
		Mason, deceased, reappoint'd,	Dover.
	July 28.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	Sept. 17.	John C. French, <i>vice</i> Water-	
		man Smith, deceased,	Manchester.
1893,	Sept. 19.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	Sept. 19.	John E. Barry, "	Concord.
	Sept. 19.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
1894,	Aug. 1.	Morris Christie, "	Antrim.
	Aug. 1.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
	Aug. 1.	Edward Spalding, "	Nashua.
1895,	July 23.	William F. Thayer, "	Concord.
	Oct. 22.	John A. Spalding, "	Nashua.
	Oct. 22.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
1896,	Aug. 11.	John C. French, "	Manchester.
	Aug. 11.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	Aug. 11.	E. O. Crossman,	Lisbon.
	Dec. 1.	James A. Edgerly,	Somersworth.
1897,	Sept. 3.	J. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	Sept. 3.	John E. Barry, "	Concord.
	Mar. 17.	Henry B. Quinby,	Lakeport.
	April 6.	George W. Pierce, <i>vice</i> George	
		B. Twitchell, deceased,	Winchester.
	Oct. 7.	George W. Pierce, reappointed,	Winchester.
1898,	Mar. 15.	C. H. Boynton, <i>vice</i> E. O. Cross-	
		man,	Lisbon.
	Aug. 1.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	Aug. 1.	Morris Christie, "	Antrim.
	Aug. 1.	W. F. Thayer, "	Concord.
1899,	Feb. 21.	John McCrillis, <i>vice</i> Dexter	
		Richards, deceased,	Newport.